

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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5 CENTS A COPY

Our Brethren Abroad---The Deaf of Finland.

ELMA EKLUND, a Finnish worker, writing for the *British Deaf Times* says:—
 Since I have had the great pleasure to be in Edinburgh and London, and to see a little of the work among the deaf and dumb I have felt very strongly that the deaf in all countries belong to the same great family. I am not deaf and dumb, but I consider myself belonging to this people. I have never felt this so strongly as at the great New Year's tea-party in the Holborn Town Hall, in London. Being far from my fatherland and far from my deaf and dumb friends, I had not seen any deaf and dumb persons for a long time, until I came to Holborn Hall, and the sight of manually conversing persons, although I could understand very little, was enough to produce feelings of a singular joy. "This is my people," I thought; "I don't know if you will consider me as one of you, as one with the same interests; but I do, however, and I should like to come in contact with you. How shall I realize that? I think the only way and the best one is to write a letter to one of your own magazines."

I don't know if the deaf in England are much interested in hearing about their brethren and sisters in other countries. I hope it is so, and according to this thought I would tell you a little about our country here in the far North, and about the work amongst the deaf and dumb. I am also selfish enough to hope to get from somebody in exchange some news from you.

I may begin with a short description of our country. I know that Finland is not very well known in Great Britain. Excuse me, please, but may I ask you first to take a map and see *where* Finland is? I found in England a very great sympathy for our poor country, but I did not find many people who knew where it was. And so may I tell you, that Finland is not so cold a country as you, perhaps, believe. No; Finland seems to me to be the best land in the world. Meanwhile the winter is here much colder than in Finland, and we have in general much snow. How beautiful it is to see the vast fields quite white, clean and shining in the sun, like thousands of diamonds! And how glad we are when we are going on a bright day into the woods and fields on our snow-shoes! It is a healthy and pleasant winter-sport.

But the best of all is our short summer. They who have never been in the North during the summer cannot imagine its beauty.



DEAF ARTISTS OF FINLAND
 The gentleman on the left is a Sculptor, the other two are Painters.

without seeing any persons. In all Finland there are about three million inhabitants, about half the population of London. We have no large towns—the largest one is Helsingfors, with about 100,000 inhabitants. Some of our towns are so small that you would not call them towns but villages.

In Finland there are about 3,000 deaf-mutes, and for their instruction the government has founded seven schools. Four of these are oral, and the rest manual. As we have two languages, Finnish and Swedish, a part of these schools (five) are for Finnish pupils and the rest for the Swedish ones.

In our country there is not so much done for the adult deaf as in England. Here there are no ministers or missionaries to satisfy the need of the deaf; and, of course, no churches either. The headmasters of two schools are, however, clergymen, and they have travelled during the vacations sometimes in different parts of our land, and have conducted divine services for the deaf. But now the deaf hope to get their own clergymen. They have made a petition to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to ask for two ministers who should have as their work travelling from place to place in our vast country, and live for the deaf. The future only can show, if our petition will be granted.

In Finland we have now five associations for deaf, but three of these have had very great difficulties to face, and their work has, therefore, not been very successful. These associations are not very old. The first one was founded in Abo in 1886, the second one in Helsingfors in 1895, and the others later. As I belong to the association in Helsingfors, and don't know the others very well, I can only tell about its work.

The Association of Deaf in Helsingfors (*Helsingfors döstumforening*) was founded the 10th February, 1895, and is consequently now nine years old. During this short time it has been a great blessing to the deaf in Helsingfors, and we have had the joy of seeing fruits of its work. When the association was founded, we had not anything in hand, so have had to face great difficulties, which have limited the work very much.

With thanks to God we can now mention that we have got a sum of 20,000 marks (\$40,000), and it will help us much in our work.

Only this last year the Association of the Deaf has had its own headquarters. All the



FINLAND MISSION ROOM—INTERIOR

It is so light that we can read all the night. And Finland is so lovely with all the beautiful lakes—it has received the poetical name, "The land of a thousand lakes."

Our country is not rich but poor, and is thinly populated. So, for instance, one can walk in our large woods many miles and hours



MEETING OF THE FINLAND DEAF ASSOCIATION, 1903.

preceding years we have had opportunity to meet together on Sunday evenings only in a schoolroom. The accommodation in our locality is very small, only two rooms, and they are not large. On Sunday evenings, when the largest number of the deaf are gathered, the place is quite crowded and warm. But how happy we are to have it! And we know that if God will be with us in the future, as hitherto, we shall come to see a growth in our work in all ways—also according to the locality.

The association is managed by a committee of seven members: the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer, and three other members. The president is chairman of all meetings.

On Sunday at 10 o'clock there is divine service, generally attended by twenty to twenty-five persons. In the afternoon there are lectures from four to six o'clock; and from six to nine o'clock we have the chief meeting of the week, when we discuss the affairs of the association, and close with a social meeting. On Tuesday and Friday evenings the ladies have needlework and the young men "Sloyd," to make articles for our annual bazaar. On Wednesday the library is open for those who want to take home or who are bringing books back. On Thursday evening the treasurer is there to attend on those who like to pay their charges for membership. Every evening the place is open for those who like to come there and read the newspapers of the day, and always, at least, a few were gathered there. The place is quite like a house for the deaf in Helsingfors.

QUITE SO

"Tenacity is all right enough, but there are times when it is well to admit that you have made a mistake, and do it quickly."

"For instance?"

"Like when you put the lighted end of your cigar in your mouth."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

CLEARLY NOT GUILTY

Indignant Citizen—"Your boy just threw a stone at me and barely missed me!"

Mr. Brown—"You say he missed you?"

Indignant Citizen—"That's what I understood myself to remark."

Mr. Brown—"Then it wasn't my boy!"

LADIES' AUXILIARY

A Gentle Appeal to Deaf Women of the United States

BY PANSY

OF late years quite a number of organizations of the deaf have sprung into existence and to all appearance are doing more or less good for their class.

Among two of the very latest which seem to be gaining steadily and growing in popularity are The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and The Ladies' Aid Society of Chicago.

Both of these organizations owe their birth to two bright graduates of the Michigan School. The former was founded by Mr. A. Jesse Waterman, of Buchanan, Michigan, and the latter by Mrs. Alice M. Andrews, of Los Angeles, California.

Now comes up the subject of the possibility of establishing a Ladies' Auxiliary of the Deaf. This is indeed a most interesting subject and one to which every well educated deaf woman should give careful thought. I observe a few are beginning to put forth strenuous efforts to thoroughly agitate the project.

These are Mr. G. W. Veditz, president National Association of the Deaf; Mrs. Augusta K. Barrett, and Mr. Phil Morin.

After giving a careful perusal of the articles from the pens of those persons, I finally come to the conclusion that Mrs. Barrett's call upon all women writers to the deaf press, is deserving of a reply.

So I herewith offer my views on the subject.

In the first instance, if it is necessary that deaf women should organize themselves into an auxiliary, I am heartily in favor of giving the full benefits of such an organization to the National Association of the Deaf.

My reasons for this stand are these:

First. The National Association of the Deaf I believe is the oldest organization in the United States, and is composed of the best educated deaf of the country, therefore, is deserving of first honors.

Second. This association accords equality to women in all matters pertaining to it, and this privilege as members open up a much wider field upon which women can render their services. It gives to them a better knowledge how they can best serve the association.

Third. By means of organizing into such a Society, it is my belief deaf women would become a powerful and useful body.

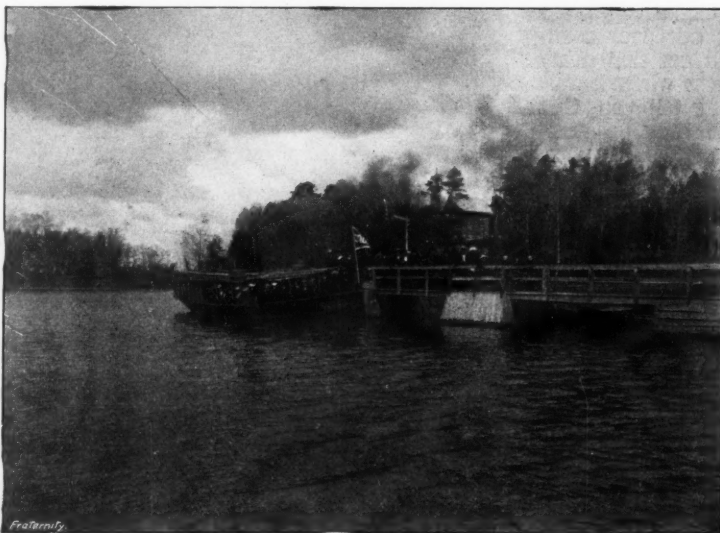
Mr. George W. Veditz, in an editorial to *The Deaf American* last summer, made reference to this very subject and urged that it be agitated from now on till the National Association of the Deaf meets at Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1910.

To farther the object I am now striving to thoroughly arouse all deaf women to take an interest, I will here give a reproduction of Mr. Veditz's editorial, which, in itself, is more effective in its purpose than anything I could argue in its behalf:

LADIES, ORGANIZE!

There are very few organizations consisting exclusively of deaf women in this country. Here and there we have ladies' aid societies, but these are all local and, as their name implies, charitable or missionary in their objects, being connected with some church or some state home.

There has lately been some talk of organizing a national association composed of former members of the O. W. L. S. of Gallaudet College. We would heartily commend the project, but at the same time would suggest that while they are about it, they proceed on broader lines, and instead of limiting membership to co-eds of Gallaudet, admit any and all deaf women residents of the United States. Such an association would hold the same



A DEAF PLEASURE TRIP IN FINLAND, MAY, 1903

relation to the National Association that the Women's Relief Corps holds to the Grand Army of the Republic, or the Degree of Honor to the W. O. W., or INDEPENDENTLY, it might take the same rank as the D. A. R., or the W. C. T. U.

At any rate with larger opportunities of membership, its usefulness and influence will be so much greater than if limited to former students of the college.

We would respectfully suggest that the Subject be agitated from now on in the deaf-mute press. Mrs. L. A. Divine, of Vancouver, Wash., and Mrs. J. W. Barrett, of Council Bluffs, Ia., have, by tacit consent, been appointed to take charge of the matter. Communicate with these two ladies or others who may be suggested as additional members of the committee, and lay plans and make arrangements that will result in the founding of a large and influential Auxiliary National Association of the Deaf, at Colorado Springs, in 1910.

GEO. W. VEDITZ.

Mr. Veditz urges that while these women graduated from Gallaudet College are about it to proceed upon broader lines, and instead of limiting the membership to co-eds of Gallaudet College, admit any and all deaf women of the United States.

To this suggestion Mr. Veditz finds in me a warm supporter.

As Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Divine have been appointed by him to serve a committee I think they should begin now to settle down to business and start a regular canvass of all deaf women, obtaining a list of names and addresses of all who are interested in the project.

Through this means it can be ascertained whether or not the idea of establishing a ladies' auxiliary of the National Association of the Deaf is in favor, and this will enable the president to have things in readiness for their accommodation.

Mrs. Barrett, in her appeal to deaf women writers, asks for enlightenment on how auxiliaries and fraternal societies of hearing women are managed.

In reply I beg to say I had occasion recently to make inquiries of two organizations of hearing women in this city, and find they are managed very much like all other societies formed by men. There is practically little difference.

A ladies' auxiliary connected with an association like the National Association of the Deaf, is governed by the same parliamentary rules and the Auxiliary has the same kind of work to do as men.

It may be placed in charge of certain branches of work, such as philanthropy, literary, educational and social.

To give here minute details of the rules, etc., would, I fear, present a tedious process to the reader. Suffice to say all rules of procedure adopted must be strictly adhered to.

If definite steps are taken to establish a Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Association of the Deaf, here is my opportunity to offer another suggestion—that from now on the chairman of the Endowment Fund, begin to be active and put forth strenuous efforts to interest men and women of wealth in the Association.

With a Woman's Relief Corps added to the Association this fund would be of incalculable value.

Mrs. Barrett, in her reply to Mr. Phil Morin, holds forth the idea that to establish a ladies' auxiliary is almost an herculean task. I do not agree with her; nothing is really an impossibility.

Mr. Morin says: "Men cannot act till they know what women want." That is true, but how can Mr. Morin apply that to the N. F. S. D.?

This Society, of which Mr. Morin apparently is so warm an advocate, closes its doors to any and all admission of women to its sessions.

As such is the prevailing condition governing its rules, I cannot see where a Woman's Auxiliary would be beneficial to the Society.

In fact, before I would condescend to favor such a move, where the rules of procedure do not admit women, I would declare for an independent fraternal organization of deaf women, keeping it absolutely free from all other organizations.

To take an actual step towards establishing an independent fraternal society of deaf women, would require a capital of no small figure, to say nothing of other difficulties to surmount; "Lions in the cage" to be fought and conquered before success could be realized.

A GENTLE APPEAL TO AMERICAN DEAF WOMEN

In looking over the enrollment of members of the National Association of the Deaf, I find there are a total of ninety deaf women enrolled. This large number is certainly sufficient to enable the Association to form themselves into an auxiliary.

Indeed, I see no reason to prevent them doing so.

We have here in the United States many highly educated deaf women, many of whom possess rare qualities.

Why is it in this day of great progress and educational advancement of the deaf, the best educated deaf women do not awaken and do something for their own sex, that would turn out a most noteworthy achievement.

Surely they do not mean forever to remain in a back seat and allow the deaf men reap all the credit, as it appears they are now doing.

It does seem strange, yet it is a most noticeable fact that many deaf women graduated from Gallaudet College, there are very few, indeed, who have cultivated a taste for literary work or done anything for their own sex that could be recorded as noteworthy.

We would very much like to know what these women are doing with the fine education they have acquired, and which is much above the average obtained at State schools—are they putting these rare attainments to any good purpose by hiding them under a bushel?

I fear, by following this course, they are doing a great wrong. Once these rare qualities are brought before the light, they are sure to accomplish many a noble deed.

It is my belief many of these deaf women possess withal many a priceless diamond and it seems both selfish and inexcusable that they should keep these qualities hidden when they could do much for their sisters who are their inferiors intellectually.

Why not now arouse ourselves into action, taking as an encouraging guide these lines recently sent me by the famous poetess, Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

ACHIEVEMENT

Trust in thine own untried capacity
As thou wouldst trust in God himself. Thy soul
Is but an emanation from the whole.
Thou dost not dream what force lies in thee,
Vast and unfathomed as the grandest sea,
Thy silent mind over diamond caves may roll.
Go seek them—but let pilot will control
These passions which thy favoring winds can be.
No man shall place a limit in thy strength;
Such triumph as no mortal ever gained,
May yet be thine, if thou wilt but believe
In thy Creator and thyself. At length
Some feet will tread all heights now untried;
Why not thine own? Press on! achieve! achieve!

Your services are indeed needed, so I ask each and all well educated deaf woman in the United States to answer to the call now being made.

PANSY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

RARE WISCONSIN PRODUCT

Three Typewriter Letters Executed by Miss Anna Johnson, a Deaf-Blind and Crippled Pupil of the State School for the Deaf at Delavan

HAVING repeatedly read in the *Wisconsin Times*—the organ of the State School for the Deaf—of Anna Johnson, as a shining light in the class of Blind-Deaf pupils at that school, and last year, learning from Superintendent E. M. Walker's report, in William Wades's supplement "to the several Monographs of the Blind-Deaf which he has published, the truth about the great suffering, Miss Johnson endured in her seventeenth year—from a cancerous growth in her left knee—which finally necessitated the amputation of her leg at the hip and the very severe case of appendicitis which she experienced shortly after, which also necessitated an operation, and that while still weak from those terrible ordeals, she developed a case of diphtheria so acute as to necessitate seven weeks of isolation, my heart went out to her in tender sympathy, which I expressed to her in a letter written at Savanna, Illinois, September 23rd, 1908.

When I had ceased expecting an answer to that letter, a letter came from her, enclosing a handsome Christmas card. That and two others, written early in April, 1909, I subjoin verbatim, because I feel that they are too instructive to be put away among my keepsakes, unduplicated, unshared by readers who may be blest in reading them, as I have been, each letter in an astonishing degree, evincing patience, fortitude, cheerfulness, generous interest in the welfare of others,—indeed every grace of the spirit, which goes to make up a truly sunny nature—a well-rounded Christian character. As Miss Johnson is now but twenty years old and is entirely a Wisconsin product, the State may justly be proud of its brilliant human jewel and if she lives and is provided with adequate aid, they may justly expect her to become still more a cause of pride to the State, because along with her fine natural abilities she has the energy, the enthusiasm, the cleargrit which almost infallibly insures success.

The following letter is the first one I had the honor to receive from her:

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,

DELVAN, WIS., Dec. 14, 1908.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Your most welcome letter of September 23rd reached me here at School, and some months have passed since I received it. I hope you will pardon me for not having answered you before, but truly I have been very busy all the time after school hours all this term, and am still. I am very fond of sewing, and that is what has kept me so busy. I have not had time to write to anyone of my friends.

Our school just let out now, and I have sent for some velvet, so while I was waiting for it, will devote the time in writing to you.

Your letter gives me so much comfort and trust, and I shall always keep it. Oh, yes, the Twenty-third Psalm is a great comfort to all who know it and who know what each word means. I so often read it over in the morning when I wake, and in the evening when I go to bed. It is like the "Lord's Prayer." I can stop at a word and think over all what it means. As the first sentence of it, "Our Father who art in heaven." When we think of the Lord as our Father, and that we can all be his dear children, it is wonderful that we

have such a Father watching over us, keeping us safe when we do not think about it.

I suppose you know that I lost my sight at the age of twelve years, and two years later was deprived of my hearing. I am totally deaf, but can see a little with my right eye, though everything is dark on the left. At first I suffered very much with pains in my eyes, but since I lost my hearing, I have not suffered so badly as I did before that time.

I entered school here in Delavan in January, 1904, but as I was sick for about sixteen or eighteen months, I had to stay at home and in the hospitals for a very long time. In all, I spent forty-two weeks in the hospitals. I was first at one in Palmyra, and later at the Sacred Heart hospital in Eau Claire, where the operations were performed. I was very happy at both of the hospitals, and made many acquaintances with different people, young and old. I used to read my books for the other patients, or teach them to talk as the deaf do. Many succeeded in learning either the Manual or the Double-hand alphabet, as I could read both just the same, I had no trouble to talk with many people.

Christmas Day is drawing near, and we are all talking over what we should like to have for Christmas, and what good times we expect. Many of the deaf pupils will go home to spend a day or two. My blind class-mate Minnie will go home, or at least she expects to go. She lives in Milwaukee, which is not very far from school. I can not go home, for my home is about two hundred and fifty miles away, so it takes longer to get home for me than for Minnie. I shall try to be perfectly happy this year, for my dear teacher will not leave me this Christmas. Last year she, Minnie and Eva, all went away, and I was all alone in our school-room. During our teacher's absence, I was taught by four teachers, and felt rather shy and nervous most of the time. But when my teacher returned, I was as happy as ever.

I wish to thank you for the stamp in your letter. It is now getting late, and I wish to read a little before supper, so will you excuse me for not writing more this time? I shall try to be more prompt about answering your letters after this. I don't think I can write again before Christmas, but shall try soon after, and hope to be able to tell you how I spent it. I do not expect any presents as many of the others do, but still I can be happy I hope.

I thought perhaps you might like a Christmas greeting, so I am sending you a post-card.

Good-bye, with much love and best wishes, for a Christmas of Joy and Peace. Ever I remain, your true friend,

MISS ANNA JOHNSON.

This letter, although I valued it highly, I did not for several valid reasons answer, hoping all the time for the imaginary more convenient season, consequently I was truly surprised as well as pleased, when the morning mail, of April 8th, brought me from Miss Johnson, letter No. 2, forwarded from Savan-na, Illinois.

The following is an exact copy of that letter:

DELVAN, WIS., April 3, 1909.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have just finished writing two long letters to my friends, and now there is not much time left, for it is after five, and I will have to hurry and write this letter. I wish I had more time, so I could tell you more about myself and the school.

I do not remember when I wrote to you last, but it must be a very long time ago, for I have not written to anybody for the last few weeks.

Now I will tell you of the pleasant surprise I had last Tuesday. All the teachers and officers of our school had taken up a subscription and presented me a beautiful wheel-chair. I was so happy to get it. I can never express my happiness, nor do I know how to value it enough. Oh, how can I ever thank them enough for the beautiful birthday gift. I go out every day and have a ride in

it. This morning I went with my table-mates to town, and enjoyed it very much, for I have not been with them for over four years. I did not know about the subscription, nor did I ever expect to receive such a pleasant surprise. How could I ever think, that the teachers loved me so much? No, I never could have dreamed anything like it.

I have just written and told my friends about the wheel-chair. I know they will be surprised and think it very nice, too.

My brother is going to the West, way out in Portland, Orgeon, and I am sure I will miss him so much this vacation, for he is always so kind to me, and does all he can to make me happy and enjoy things.

There was a show here at our school a week ago, it was called "Beauty and the Beast." No doubt you have heard or read that fairy tale. I have read it several times while I had my sight and hearing.

Last night the "Gymnastic Exhibition" took place in the chapel; there were many people to see the deaf children who have been drilling ever since November. Many of the girls were tired of drilling, and are now glad it is done.

My class-mate is writing on the Remington Typewriter, so I have to use the Blickensderfer Typewriter, and as I have not used it for so long, have almost forgotten how. I am afraid you cannot read my letter very well, but some time when I have the chance to use the other machine, I'll try to do better. I am in a hurry now, too, so that will make it still worse.

One of my little sisters fell into a pail of boiling water some time ago, and was almost burned to death, but she has recovered and is alright now. My other sister told me about it in a letter.

Miss Bierce, our nurse, who is watching the girls this afternoon, just stepped in and called me down for supper, so I will have to stop short and close. Good-bye, with much love and best wishes, hoping you will excuse a short letter and haste. Ever I remain your friend,

ANNA JOHNSON.

After reading the above second letter I felt a strong desire to share it with the public and April 9th I wrote an answer to the two letters asking permission to have them published in connection with a short sketch of herself. Her consent was graciously given and promptly sent as the following letter, No. 3, plainly shows.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,

DELAVAN, WIS., April 20, 1909.

DEAREST FRIEND:—I will now take the pleasure of this beautiful sunny afternoon in answering your most welcome and interesting letter of April 9th. How very kind it was of you to write me such a cheerful letter. I have had it read to me three times, and each time has made me more happy. I think of the time, when I may be with my sister and brother out in Orgeon. My brother who went out there, is still on his journey. I think he stops at different places to visit some friends, so it takes longer to get to Portland. He has sent me several souvenir postals, which are very pretty, and I enjoy receiving them, for I have learned about some of the places in my Geography.

I was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, March 15th, 1888, and lived there until I was twelve years old, when my parents moved on a farm, about fifteen miles from Eau Claire. The place is near the little country village, Albertville. It is only three miles from my home.

While I lived in the city, I attended public school for about four or five years. I would have continued my studies, but my eyes were bad, and in January, 1900, I lost my sight, so my school days were past, at least I thought so then, for I had never heard of a school for the deaf. About two years later, I lost my hearing, but how, or what was the cause of it, is something no one can tell. My deafness came suddenly.

I was not, however, totally deaf until about six

months after I lost my perfect hearing, for I could hear and understand when people shouted in my ear, but at Christmas time, I was taken sick, and when I went to bed in the evening, I could hear a little, in the morning, everything was still. I have never been able to hear a sound since then. I thought it was hard to be without sight, but I found it still worse and harder to be totally deaf, for no one would care to speak or try to speak to me. It was only my brother, who would sometimes take pains and write on my hand, for I could read writing, and I could see a little, so if he wrote on a slate or canvas board, I could see to read it. I entered the Institution for the deaf here in Delvan in January, 1904, and was taught by Miss Delight Rice. When school closed, my blind-deaf companion, Eva Halliday, Miss Rice and I all went to the World's Fair in St. Louis, where we had a very pleasant time. We spent two weeks, there, and oh! all the wonderful things we did see and touch.

In the autumn when the school term opened, I returned to Delavan, but had only been in school a month, when I was taken ill, with a sore knee which lasted for eleven months, when I had to have my left limb amputated for cancer growths. Not long after the amputation, I was taken suddenly ill, and had to return at once to the hospital, when after weeks of hard suffering, I had to undergo another operation for appendicitis. After that, I gained strength, but my troubles were not to be done, and in January, was put back in my bed with diphtheria, which was the worst thing I ever had, for I was shut up, and it seemed to me, a regular prison. Not even my own sister could come in to see me. After seven or eight weeks, I was well enough to be allowed to go around, then I felt perfectly happy once more. My sufferings had then lasted about eighteen or nineteen months. I have not been very strong since I left the hospital, but I have enjoyed many happy days just the same.

I shall be delighted to give you the pleasure of having the two letters published, if you think they are worthy of it. I cannot write such cheerful, beautiful letters as you have written to me.

I was asked by one of our teachers, Mr. Robinson, to write an article for a newspaper, but I could not do it very well, although I did, and when I handed the paper to him, he thought it was a very good one, but I myself said, I would be ashamed to have it published. It has not been published yet, nor do I know when it will appear in the paper.

When you wish, you may do with my letters just as you please. It will give me great pleasure to have you publish them, if you think they are worthy of being seen by the public.

Now the beautiful spring is here, the pussy-willows are out, and they feel so soft and look so pretty. One of my table-mates brought some into the dining-room, and we put them into a glass jar, every time I come in the dining-room, I feel of the soft little things, and they feel just like the fur of a kitten.

One day last week, when my teacher took me out for a little ride in my wheel-chair, another teacher put a little dandelion into my hand. He said, "It is the first one I have seen this spring." It was so early and it seemed so pleasant to see what a brave little thing that dandelion was, to bloom so very early.

Every day when it is nice and warm, I am out in my chair, and I can never express how much I appreciate the kindness and loving thoughts of the teachers and officers of our school, who presented it to me. All the deaf girls are willing, and ask me to come out in my chair. Last week I went to town with two of the high-school girls, and we went all over town. I saw many things I had not seen since the very first year I was here when I could run around like the other deaf do. My teacher takes me out often, too, and I enjoy it so much, for I love to be with her.

We are only two girls in our school-room. My class-mate's name is Minnie Dunck, she is just as old as I am, and we have great times talking to-

gether at recess, at noon, or when school is out. Now I will close, but shall try to write more often than I have done. Good-bye, with my heart full of happy Spring thoughts, and love to you. Remember me kindly to your parents, sisters and brothers.

Ever I remain, very truly yours,

ANNA JOHNSON.

P. S.—Pardon me, I had forgotten to thank you for the beautiful Easter card, and the enclosed stamps. I am very sorry I forgot in the above letter.

The "My Teacher," of whom Miss Johnson speaks so affectionately in the three letters, is Miss Ethelwyn Hammond, daughter of Supt. H. C. Hammond, of the Kansas School for the Deaf. Having grown up among the deaf, she is doubtless highly qualified for her position. Miss Delight Rice, who is also mentioned in the letters with loyal affection, resigned her position at the Wisconsin School, to open a school for the deaf in the Philippine Islands, where she now has a flourishing school.

Both ladies, may rightly be proud of their remarkable pupil, while we who see their work as it is partly revealed in these beautiful letters, fresh from the heart, the first two written with no thought of publicity, can admiringly congratulate them upon their success, and learn from the sweet spirit displayed by this strangely afflicted girl to be thankful for our manifold blessings.

ANGELINE FULLER FISCHER.

A Prayer

My Father, if it be Thy will
This boon should come to me,
I shall receive it from Thine hand,
And thank Thee heartily.
But if in love and tenderness
Thou must to me deny,
Help me in sweet submissiveness
All quietly to lie.

Fold Thou within Thine sheltering arm
My little ones and me.
Help me to show them that Thy love
Their sure refuge will be.
In this rich flood of happiness
That warmly round us lies,
Let us remember still that home
Which waits us in the skies.

So let us shape our little lives
That they may truly be
In tune with that supreme design
Which made the land and sea,
For though Thy world is beautiful
And strongly doth beguile,
Yet can no heart find happiness
Without our Father's smile.

AGATHA TIEGEL HANSON.

GOOD FOR HIM, ANYHOW!

"I have spanked Thomas until I can spank him no more!" exclaimed Miss Hardcastle, the geographical mistress, to Miss Manners, the mathematical mistress. "Really, my arm quite aches from the daily chastisement of that naughty boy!"

"When you want him spanked again send him to me, then," said Miss Manners. And, sure, enough, at 11:00 o'clock next morning Thomas appeared at the door of the mathematical mistress' classroom.

"Miss Hardcastle," confessed Thomas.

"I thought so!" exclaimed the teacher, and, dropping her book, she adroitly inverted the youngster with a twist and punished him till the room rang with shrieks and whacks.

"Now, Thomas," said Miss Manners, when she had concluded her duty, "what have you got to say."

"Please, miss," blubbered the feeling scholar, "Miss Hardcastle wants the scissors!"

St. Louis

THE thirtieth anniversary entertainment given recently under the auspices of the Patrons Association of Gallaudet School surpassed all previous records in every particular—thanks to the untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Roeder, Mr. and Mrs. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Moegle, and others of the Patrons Association and to Misses Herdman and Steidmann who drilled the pupils for the ex-



CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. ALFRED L. KENT OF DENVER, COLORADO.

Hazel 10

Arthur 7

Alfred 5

Helen 2

hibition. The following is the program—every number of which was excellently rendered.

MUSIC. MOVING PICTURES.

ILLUSTRATED SONG—"I'm Strong for You."

Mrs. Fred Moegle,

Accompanied by Miss Hilda Waltke

ILLUSTRATED SONG—"I Don't Want the Morning to Come."

Mr. Chas. Fleischner.

Accompanied by Miss Hilda Waltke

MAY-POLE DANCE—Conducted by Miss Steidmann.

CALISTHENIC DRILL—Conducted by Miss Herdman.

PANTOMIME—"Courtship Under Difficulties."

Mr. Henry Burgherr.

DANCING.

The attendance was about 550. A larger hall will be needed in future. The annual picnic of the School will be at Carondelet Park on June 10.

Among the latest and welcome additions to the Million Club of St. Louis is a little girl baby at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Berwin. It is nothing new to have a baby in the Berwin home. That long-billed, long-legged, long-winged, kindly-eyed *rara avis* which feeds exclusively on safety pins has favored the Berwin home with a visit on two former occasions and each time left a boy. Girl babies as a rule have been consigned to Chicago where the lake shore sands are so congenial to the development of the feet. The boys, however, have usually been left at St. Louis where the baseball season begins early and closes late. An exception, probably in order to prove the rule, was made in the case of the latest Berwin baby and friends

of the family have since been flocking to the house to see the new queen of hearts. Noting this fact, Mrs. Berwin, who is an active member of the Ladies' Home Fund Society, hit upon the happy, practical, and profitable expedient of asking all who came to see the baby to contribute a nickel to the fund for the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf. As a result nickels are becoming scarce and the indications point to an increase in the treasurer's bond at an early day. Mrs. Berwin's idea of raising funds for the Home is worth passing on to other states where the Home project has taken a hold.

The clipping given below is taken from the editorial page of *The Colorado Index* and is well worth reading and worth passing on. I hope our good and kind friend Mr. Wade, who seems to think the deaf are a bit too "thin skinned," will better appreciate their objections to having their schools called asylums and classed with charitable, reformatory and penal institutions:

Will those people who think the deaf and the blind too sensitive, squeamish or sentimental when they ask all possible opprobrious epithets or distinctions be carefully avoided by their friends and the public generally please read the following letter very carefully and try to understand what it means.

"Charities" was a business venture conducted principally with a view to doing good but hoping to pay its own way. Evidently its promoters have found that even charity work can best be accomplished by avoiding the use of the term and they are too wise not to lay aside every sort of handicap.

When our young people have had their opportunity at school, have gone out in the world and, through failure to make good, have really become objects of charity then use the term in connection with them if you must but not until then. In the meantime all the friends of the deaf and the blind should avoid even "the appearance of evil" by eliminating every item down to the minutest detail, that might possibly keep alive the objectionable sentiment, and all the deaf and blind should kick like steers, morning, noon and night, until your friends wake up to their duty and privilege.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

GENTLEMEN:—

Changing the name of "Charities and the Commons" to *The Survey* with the next issue, open to us a wider field for service to the causes with which it is identified.

To those of us who have long known the magazine and the name, "Charities" is familiar and inspiring, but to new readers it has proved a stumbling block, even in some cases a synonym for free soup and old clothes.

It has seemed wise, therefore, to choose a name not open to misconception, *The Survey*, qualified by the sub-title: Social-Charitable-Civic. The scope and plan and staff remain as before only the name is changed. *The Survey* stands for thorough study of conditions as the necessary basis for social progress—the kind of study and of constructive proposal for betterment which characterize the three issues of our *Pittsburg Survey*.

Faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. DEVINE.

"As is well known, certain schools, for reasons best known to themselves, place all their employees, whether teachers, officers or servants, under strict orders to keep their mouths shut as to the affairs of the school. The least deviation from this means expulsion."—B. R. Allabough.

The above statement cannot possibly apply to the school here in St. Louis. To say that it applied to the State School at Fulton or to my *Alma Mater* in Illinois would be equally absurd. I have visited a number of schools



MAY-POLE DANCE—GALLAUDET SCHOOL PUPILS

and cannot think of one where such a charge as that made by Mr. Allabough could be applied. Taken in a sense other than the one probably intended by Mr. Allabough, such a rule might be a good thing to have, although no threat of expulsion would be necessary. As long as employees mind their own business and allow the superintendent or principal to be the medium through which the general public gets information bearing on school affairs, so much the better for the efficiency of the school. If an unfit person is in charge of a school and his unfitness can be proven one runs little risk of expulsion by lodging specific and definite information with the proper persons. In such a case not the employee but the head of the school would have to go. If the head of the school happens to be the right sort of person in the right place, he will be able to adjust any matter that may have gone wrong without unnecessary public attention being called to it. Any rule calculated to suppress petty tale-bearing in and out of school, where needed, is likely to produce beneficial results. If any such rule is in force anywhere—and Mr. Allabough says there are well known instances—likely as not it is a reflection upon the employees—deaf as well as hearing—rather than upon the management.

* * *

"Around the World in Eighty Days" was the subject of a recent reading by Mr. Chas. Jones at St. Thomas Mission Hall for the benefit of the St. Louis Silents. There was a good attendance. Mr. Jones had his subject well in hand, condensed it within a reasonable limit, and gave it a clear delivery. If the oratorical niches in the hall of fame were not already preempted by Webster and Choate there would be room for Jones. We hope in future Mr. Jones will get in the reading limelight more frequently.

* * *

The series of "Evenings with Best Authors" is proving quite popular and largely attended. At the recent meeting Miss Pearl Herdman gave a biographical sketch of Poe, and a criticism of his works, after which the following selections from Poe's writing were given:—"The Masque of the Red Death" by Mr. Stumpe; "Annabel Lee," by Miss Molloy; "The Gold Bug," by Mr. Steidmann; and "The Raven," by Mrs. Burgherr.

The Rev. J. M. Koehler, whose last charge was All Souls', Philadelphia, has been appointed missionary in trans-Missouri and south-western dioceses. He stopped off for a few days on his way to his new field of labor and officiated at St. Thomas' Mission while here. His future headquarters will probably be in Kansas City, although that will not be decided until he has been over his field.

* * *

Mr. William J. Pilcher, an old-time and much respected deaf resident of this vicinity, died shortly after Easter after a brief illness. His many friends did not hear of his illness, or of his death, or of his funeral arrangements, until all was over, consequently they were unable to render any kindly office, or show their respect for the deceased.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whitaker have gone to northern Missouri to reside on their newly purchased farm. Mrs. Whitaker, nee Emma Schum, resided in St. Louis many years and leaves a wide circle of friends. May success attend them.

* * *

Mr. G. J. Tureczek invited a number of his friends to a "Lokwashus Kumpene" at his home on a recent evening where they were entertained with various games and feasted right royally.

* * *

A number of friends of the minister of St. Thomas Mission conspired to tender him a surprise party on his latest birthday, and in order that he might have a good time the rest of his life they presented him with a fine French mantle clock.

* * *

A GLOVE FACTORY FOR CANEY

The mutes of this city are an enterprising people. In fact they give some of us who have our faculties some worthy example.

They hustled around and got a planing mill. Now they have set about and organized a glove factory, to be put over Haworth's planing mill. Mrs. I. W. Haworth will be the manager, and three or four girls will be given work to begin with, in the hope of increasing.

The machinery has already been ordered, and the new industry will begin work in a few weeks. They are financing it themselves.—Kaney, Kansas, *Chronicle*.

If the deaf anywhere are in touch with the business interests of the community in which they live, it is at Caney. There, if they do not see what they want, they ask for it and if the hearing folks want any thing they have not got, they go to the deaf. Such an arrangement seems to be quite satisfactory to all concerned.

* * *

The president of the N. A. D. recently stated that within the past year two former presidents of the organization had been "called down" by their superintendents. We had been marvelling at the excellent deportment of late of the gentlemen referred to and are grateful to have it so authoritatively and satisfactorily accounted for. It is the misfortune of the N. A. D. that no superintendent is in a position to render a similar service to the present head of the organization.

* * *

Sometimes ago the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* proposed to send a few pupils at its expense to Washington to spend several days and witness the inauguration of Taft. The pupils were to be those receiving the highest number of votes, the ballots being published exclusively in the *Post-Dispatch*, and the voting was to be only for high school and eighth-grade pupils residing in St. Louis and East St. Louis. No other conditions were imposed. Gallaudet school sent two of its graduates to the college at Washington last fall and as none of those enrolled this year are above the seventh grade none were eligible to enter the contest instituted by the *Post-Dispatch*. The President of the N. A. D. heard something of the contest and without first informing himself as to the facts as he might have done through local members of the Association, one of whom is principal, another a teacher, and another a graduate of Gallaudet School and editor of the *Silent Success*, he wrote to the Superintendent of Public Schools directly asking that Gallaudet School pupils be included in the party to be sent to witness the inauguration of Taft. Of course he is still waiting to hear if "any deaf children were in the inauguration party."

How a man a thousand miles away could assume to know more of local conditions and understand better what to advise on the premises than others twenty years and more on ground in responsible positions passes all comprehension. It can only be accounted for as a characteristic exhibition of brazen effrontery on the part of the N. A. D. president in interesting himself in a matter which could not possibly be of the least official or personal concern to him or any member of the Association. His correspondence with every Andrew, John and Hetty of more than local renown has done much to cheapen the Association in the estimation of the general public and to make himself the laughing stock of the deaf. There is a National Executive Committee which is supposed to exist for the purpose of advising and directing the President in official matters between the conventions, but in the light of results this Committee seems to have been sadly ignored.

* * *

SURE PROOF

On recent Sunday, while the boys were in line for chapel Tony Peperati, five years old, talked and his supervisor reminded him in signs that he was not allowed to talk, while in line. The scolding seemed to have little effect and it was suggested that she speak to him orally. She did so and the little fellow at once looked distressed and burst into tears. Who says oralism is not more effective than the sign-language?—Q. E. D. T. in *Deaf-Mutes' Register*.

I am not sure about the proof and am far

from being convinced, although open to conviction, that oralism is more effective than the sign-language. There is a good deal in the above item yet to be demonstrated. Was the supervisor proficient in signs? Could the little boy understand signs? Did the supervisor say to him orally what she previously had said to him in signs? Were not the little boy's distress and tears due to his inability to understand what was said to him orally? Is it not possible that he misunderstood what was said to him? I am inclined to think that Tony's look of distress and grief were due to what was said to him rather than *how* it was said. In the days of my dependence upon oralism many a scolding was addressed to me without the slightest effect on the lachrymose glands, but the result was entirely different when father beckoned me to accompany him to the woodshed.

* * *

But really the Board of elected officers of the N. A. D. do not amount to shucks as officers since the Norfolk meeting. Got a Vice-Presidency down there myself and though two years have nearly passed since, I find that the elected officers' names appear on the N. A. D. letter heads and that's the extent of it since the President selected his own Executive Committee.—A. L. Pach in THE SILENT WORKER.

It is refreshing to have Brother Pach's opinion on such a momentous and monotonous subject, but it is a matter of regret that he did not register his *coup de pied* at Norfolk. The heroic tinkering given the N. A. D. constitution at that convention reduced the whole thing to about the size, consistency and stability of an inverted glass of strawberry jelly—but hardly worth as much. Notwithstanding Mr. Pach's estimate of the value of a vice-presidency under existing conditions it is of far greater honor and usefulness than an appointment on the Executive Committee.

J. H. CLOUD.

One of the St. Louis papers recently had an account of a "successful deaf girl," who was foreman of the kimono department of one of the St. Louis stores. Des Moines has a girl deserving of equal credit in the person of Miss Emma Waschkowsky, who learned her trade in this school and who now holds the responsible position of forewoman of the tailoring department of a leading establishment in Des Moines that make ladies' suits.—Deaf Hawkeye.

A deaf man has an immense capacity for concentration, which arises out of his affliction. The reason is potent; he is not distracted by noises, nor the conversation of his fellow workmen; consequently, unless he is a thoroughly lazy, good for nothing individual, he is working all the time. Of course, there are people—both deaf and hearing—who will shirk work under any circumstances, but is well known that as a body the deaf are a most industrious race and number far less drones in proportion than an equal number of their more fortunate brethren. The best authorities on success strongly advise hearing folks to cultivate the gift of silence, recognising, as they do, that it is a great factor in the office, the factory and the workshop. We are not making an extravagant claim, therefore, when we say that the deaf possess a virtue in connection with all branches of labor; for, if it is good to cultivate a particular quality, surely it is better to possess that in all its essentials.

The deaf may, therefore, take heart of grace, as in time, their qualities will become more widely known, and they will receive the full benefit of the compensation which Nature deals out to those of her children who are afflicted.—The Messenger.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER.

Chicago

THE value of signs as an adjunct to every day life is in the following paragraphs once more illustrated:

The waiter expostulates with the guest for summoning him by snapping of the fingers with the remark:

"Are you calling for the dog, sir?"

"Goodness," exclaimed the diner, "are you a thought reader?"

"Why do you ask?" inquired the waiter.

"Why?" returned the guest, "I was about to ask for sausage."—*Tit-Bits*.

An Irishman was walking along a road when he was suddenly struck between the shoulders by a golf ball. The force of the blow almost knocked him down. When he recovered he saw a golfer running toward him.

"Are you hurt?" said the player. "Why didn't you get out of the way?"

"An' why should I get out of the way?" said Pat. "I didn't know there were any assassins around here."

"But I called 'fore' said the player, and when I say 'fore,' that is a sign for you to get out of the way."

"Oh, it is, is it?" said Pat. "Well, thin, when I say 'foive' it's a sign that yo' re going to get hit in the nose. Foive' !*!!—O. B. Co. Bulletin.

* * *

S. Teft Walker, formerly superintendent of the Illinois and Louisiana schools has engaged in the real estate business at Portland, Oregon. His many Chicago friends will wish him all sorts of success.

* * *

"Zeno" seems an excellent exponent of the advice of Socrates, who said: "Employ your time in improving yourselves by other men's documents; so shall you come easily to what others have labored hard for."

* * *

Chicago seems to be desirous of keeping up her reputation as a convention city par excellence. The convention of teachers of speech to the deaf is scheduled to be held here the coming June; the Pas-a-Pas club has gone on record as wanting the 1913 convention of the National Association of the Deaf held in Chicago and has appointed a committee to work to that result; the Louisville convention of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf will probably have "Chicago for the next convention" called to its attention.

* * *

The I. p. f. is busy on an item to the effect that there is soon to be a strike among the employes of the Automatic Electric Co., of this city, a firm which has a large number of deaf employes. From present talk, it seems that the "strike" was mere rumor.

* * *

If one believes the statement that speech is silver, silence golden, giggling brazen and laughter apt to be ironical, it seems it should be an easy task to judge the metal of a man now-a-days.

* * *

The *Chicago Tribune* of May 4 printed the following dispatch from Boston:

Melvin Lien, a deaf-mute 21 years old, starts to walk this afternoon from South Boston to the Chicago city hall. He will begin the trip without a cent in his pocket and is not to take a cent of charity during the journey.

If all goes well on his trip to Chicago Lien intends to go on to San Francisco, and then, if able to get

work on a ship, to cross the world and earning his way back across the Atlantic to Boston.

* * *

If the *Kansas Star* is right in saying that "automobiles are like people—because the cheap ones are noisy," what opportunities are open to us when that old "you people are very quiet" gag comes our way again!

* * *

Speaking of Mr. Wojciechowski, Pach, we just abbreviate it to Woj. Notwithstanding his extra handicap, he's getting there all the same.

* * *

When we read the pleasantries a man at one end of the country (or anywhere) throws at another at the other end (or elsewhere) just because the two cannot agree on certain things—especially when the "pleasantries" go beyond the bounds of ordinary discussion and descend to personalities—it would prove beneficial to both, as well as to the onlookers, were the lines below read as a sort of "riot act:"

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in happiness:
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

Nixon Waterman.

* * *

The *Chicago Daily News* must have its joke. It says:

"It's folly to try deaf-mutes as servants, they won't answer."

* * *

Impostors playing the deaf and dumb racket continue to run up against the law. Chicago has its share. The *Record Herald* describes a recent case of this:

"Having recently lost my speech and hearing and finding it hard to obtain employment, I am trying to earn an honest living by selling the inclosed articles." Cards bearing this inscription were found on the person of Ed. Crosby, 35 years old, who was arraigned yesterday before Municipal Judge Beitler. "You are an ex-convict and—" began the prosecutor. "How do you know?" Crosby retorted hotly. Later Crosby admitted that he was out on parole from the Chester, Ill., penitentiary, where he had been sentenced to three years for burglary. He now is in jail.

* * *

Of satires I think as Epictetus did, "If evil be said of thee and if it be true, correct thyself; if be a lie, laugh at it." By dint of time and experience I have learned to be a good post horse. I go through my appointed daily stage, and I care not for the curs who bark at me along the road.—*Fredrick the Great*.

* * *

The Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, gave a reading before the Pas-a-Pas club May 8th. At its Literary Circle meeting April 24 Mrs. Freida Bauman Carpenter gave a most interesting account of her trip to Paris last year. The club is arranging for its annual picnic on July 31 at the Lake George grounds Hammond, Ind. With 71 active members on its rolls, it is in a most prosperous condition.

* * *

May day moving did not effect the club or N. F. S. D. headquarters, but Chicago Division has leased another hall, larger than the one it has occupied in the Masonic Temple the past three years. The new hall is in the Knights of Pythias building. The Division gives its annual picnic at Riverside, Ill., on June 26.

* * *

The Chicago frats are arranging for a

special car for the party which goes from here to the Louisville convention and expect the Wisconsin delegation to join the party. It is not known as yet whether the party will leave on the evening of July 3rd or the morning of July 4th.

Under the caption "Silent Publications" the *Northwest Silent Observer*, of Seattle, says:

We have not entered the field for the purpose of quarreling with those who have blazed the way, but we cannot help but disagree with the *Silent Success* in the matter of excessive number of "Silent" papers.

"The more the merrier."

Hearing people as a rule know little or nothing of the deaf as a class. Perhaps seeing a copy of the *SILENT WORKER* a hearing person would wonder what it meant. Would think it odd to call a paper by such a name, but being but mildly interested would let it drop.

A week later, perhaps, he would see *Silent Hoosier*. Again his curiosity would be aroused. A little later he might have his attention called to still another "Silent publication."

This last result is to be desired above all, for it would mean one less prejudiced man to refuse work to a deaf applicant for fear of his inability to do the work required.

Business men of today have no time to voluntarily investigate as to the possibilities of the deaf workman, so we must force them to "sit up and take notice."

With our papers bearing names having no apparent connection the busy man of today would go on "letting it drop" until the crack of doom.

Therefore let us have all the "Silent" papers we can.

In regard to that wanted authority on signs the following from the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* may add to the possibilities of its coming at last:

Two of the Sisters of Charity connected with the Pittsburgh School for Deaf-Mutes, who are known as sign-language experts, have been appointed to edit and revise a large portion of a sign-language dictionary. The work is in process of publication, and will be issued in a short time as the Standard Manual of the Language. It will be placed in all the institutions of the kind throughout the United States.

Johnny's teacher, to Johnny's ma—"Johnny does not seem to be able to improve in his home practice in penmanship."

Johnny's ma—"He goes so much with that little deaf boy next door that the manual alphabet is about the only one we can get him to practice on."

Bully for Johnny!

F. P. GIBSON.

Born

To Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Morrison, of Sydney, C. B., Canada, on March 14th, a boy, which has been named "Clifford Collin."

Is In the Fore-Front

Mrs. Agatha Hanson, wife of the well-known deaf Architect of Seattle, Washington, says: "I admire the get-up of the *SILENT WORKER*, and think both its dress and contents very fine. It is certainly in the fore-front among the papers for the deaf."

The Sunday School Teacher—And now, children, can you tell me, when Balaam and his ass conversed, what language they spoke in?

Little Harry Green—Please, sir, Assyrian.—*Bellman*.

Stray Straws

A NEW pupil in one of the State schools for the Deaf is a small boy, who has attended "deestrick skule" long enough to be able to read, write, and cipher. Being able to talk he was, of course, put in an oral class and later in a letter home he sized up his teacher and the situation in this way: "No readin, ritin, nor rithmetick is teached. She makes mouths and calls it by the lips. It's funny. * * * none of the boys can read ritin but they can rite it."

◆◆

Mr. Balis set his house on fire Sunday P.M. He smelled the smoke. He scratched the fire from the wall with his hands. The fright and danger made him sick. He dropped a match into a waste basket. He will never drop matches on the floor again. It will make him ill for several days. Mr. Balis and Mrs. thanked God most gratefully for their lucky escape.

This is a "local" written in a school paper for the deaf by a little girl and is most graphic. Sure, Mr. Balis must have felt quite ill from the strenuous feat of "scratching the fire from the wall with his hands," and he certainly will have more sense than to drop matches on the floor or in the waste basket.

◆◆

In a certain State the governor's home happens to be right near the State school for the deaf. Oralism happens to be a great and growing fad at that school, too, and recently the family of the governor has complained of the queer "noises" made by the deaf children in speaking. They used to march to and from school there to the loud taps of a drum, but the governor stopped the practice some time ago. Perhaps the nerves of his family will soon succumb to the weird oral "noises" and oralism will be tabooed.

"Distance always lends enchantment to the view" and it is a pity more State governors are not residing close to their respective schools for the deaf.

◆◆

It seems that semi-mutes in telling of their memories of sound, all alike find the human voice the first sound to vanish from memory.

But the melodious strains of music do not vanish so completely, and with me the "soul of a song and life of a tune" lingers as vividly clear as the day before my ears closed to the world of sound. The mere sight of musical instruments, with the faint vibrations, felt in their playing bring back to me all the melody—the vanished melody of music. Of all the vanished melodies of music there comes foremost that of the violin, and the tall harpsichord, as they were the very last to delight my ears. Deep in the heart of such memories there always comes the sound of vibrant strings.

"Gentle, and fierce as the wail of the wild,
Flashing and crooning, caressing and mild,
True and tender, pleading and bold."

◆◆

When a school for the deaf gets tangled up in the snares of politics there's always "the devil to pay" and the pupils must suffer.

The Nebraska School has been undergoing political upheavals, off and on, for the past fifteen years with almost every change in State government. It is now passing through one of these throes, but not so severe as in times past. Over a year ago the school had an efficient superintendent of six years standing, in the person of Prof. R. E. Stewart, but human-like he made a few mistakes in judgment and disgruntled employees "fixed" him, so that he was "fired" and Prof. C. White, of Minnesota, was given his place.

Now, with the advent of a new governor, who happens to be a friend of Prof. Stewart, the charges against the latter have been explained at their true worth and his honor vindicated. Accordingly, Prof. White must now step down and out to let Prof. Stewart resume his old place. No blame or fault, whatever, attaches to Prof. White for the change and both gentlemen are on the best of terms.

It should be observed that an affair like this is a good example for employees who nurse a grudge against their employer and prove disloyal to him.

◆◆

Seems like (from reading things in the independent papers for the deaf lately) there are some deaf folks who do not like to see other deaf ones doing things which they would have liked to do themselves.

So, instead of being generous and meting out praise, they begin to throw sticks and stones and sometimes mud. It is then they resemble the "Puk-Wudjies"—the Puk-Wudjies from the Song of Hiawatha, in which the situation is thus told:

"Far and wide among nations
Spread the name and fame of Kwasind;
No man dared to strive with Kwasind,
No man could compete with Kwasind.
But the mischievous Puk-Wudjies,
They the envious Little People,
Plotted and conspired against him.
'If this hateful Kwasind,' said they,
'If this great, outrageous fellow
Goes on thus a little longer,
Tearing everything he touches,
Rending everything to pieces,
Filling all the world with wonder,
What becomes of the Puk-Wudjies!
Who will care for the Puk-Wudjies?
He will tread us down like mushrooms,
Drive us all into the water.'
So the angry Little People
All conspired against the Strong Man,
All conspired to murder Kwasind,
Yes, to rid the world of Kwasind,
The audacious overbearing,
Heartless, haughty, dangerous Kwasind."

Funny, fussy little deaf "Puk-Wudjies!"
Angry, envious little deaf "Puk-Wudjies!"
Mischievous little deaf "Puk-Wudjies!"
Who wants to be known as a "Puk-Wudjie?"

Who, indeed, wants to join the ranks of the "Little People?"

E. F. L.

Obituary

MRS. B. R. ALLABOUGH.

Mrs. Lily Annabel Allabough, wife of Prof. B. R. Allabough, for 23 years an instructor in the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Edgewood, died at her home, 465 Ella street, Wilkesburg, yesterday, from a cancerous affection. She was born in Fredericksburg, Pa., 40 years ago, was educated at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Philadelphia and graduated from Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C. She married Prof. Allabough in 1902, who, educated in the same institution as his wife, is president of the Gallaudet Alumni Association and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf. Beside her husband, Mrs. Allabough leaves a daughter and a son. Funeral services will be held at the home to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. A. W. Arundel, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church will officiate. The funeral will be at Norristown, near Philadelphia.—*Pittsburg Gazette*, May 10.

Mr. E. W. Frisbee, after a few years off duty, has returned to his post in the Charleston Navy Yard.

With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

THIS is a little talk on lectures and lecturers. The deaf-man gets it hardest when he wants to "hear" a lecture. And in New York city he can get all the edification in this line that he craves.

A lecture to a deaf audience ought to be crisp, short and snappy. If any one essential looms up bigger than another, I would lay stress on brevity as the soul of all that makes up a delightful treat.

A newspaper correspondent in the suburbs wired his city editor of a big fire, and asked how much he should send. The city editor wired to forward 600 words. The country "cor" replied that the affair was too big to handle in 600 words. The city editor wired "Story of Creation is told in 600 words. Try it."

Miss Emma Atkinson, of the Hartford School, came to New York and on the platform at St. Ann's in graceful colloquial style told Harold McGrath's story of "The Man on the Box" in less than an hour and held everybody interested—even those who had read the book and seen the play.

A few years ago I saw Miss Myra Barrager, of the New York Institution, deliver a lecture using *English Signs*, rarely spelling a word, and yet having every sentence complete, word for word. It was the best substitute for spoken language that I ever saw.

These two young women speakers never once found it necessary to rant. Neither kicked the floor nor made a punching bag of the atmosphere and yet they emphasized emphatically when necessary.

The other evening we had Prof. E. H. Currier on the platform. He told of "The Deaf as Citizens." He is not as young as he was when I sat in his class-room, but he is more rotund and jollier. Much of his hair is getting a beautiful white. He mounts the platform with a firm tread. No trace of his recent illness shows.

He is used to talking to the deaf and he knew the best way to go at it. He begins with a joke, and then another, and yet another. Then he warmed up and got command of all his curves. He gets off meaty facts, driving every one straight home and then, leaning up against a table he fires a few more.

There are a hundred in the audience and each and every one thinks Mr. Currier is talking direct to him or her.

He doesn't like the word "defective" no more do we. He wants to see the deaf enlist in a cause to wipe the designation out.

Of course, way down deep the analysis shows that any one lacking a sense is to a certain extent a "defective," but that's no reason why educated, intelligent citizens, as most of the deaf are, should be erroneously classed. Of this more anon.

Mr. Currier "signs" in the 100 per cent (perfection) class, and he spells "as they do at old Fanwood"—and that's a bit too fast for many of us. It comes from military drill.

The command is given:—"Right Shoulder Shift and is spelled as follows:

R.....ight shouldershif.....t
(2 seconds) (1/8 of a second) (2 seconds)

Years ago "Prof." Wallace Howell used to say Grace before and after each meal, entirely in signs, and he was always in a hurry. He got through in 5 1/4 to 5 3/8 seconds. Now they spell it all and have the Howell record beaten anywhere from 1/8 to 3/8 of a second.

Prof. Currier told about bad boys, who had become good. Many of us were surprised to see how well he recalled the bad boys of thirty years ago—one or two were present.

Prof. Currier explained that most boys, who were bad, or behaved badly, were not really bad, but it was merely an outcropping of excessive animal spirits.

This was a lecture that did one good, because the man speaking knew what to say and how to say it.

It would have been a good time for him to tell what he had accomplished in uplifting the Deaf by educating them on a higher plane; by surrounding them with comforts and refinements that few schools of any kind excel and by eliminating every vestige and every taint of the old air of the correctional and the custodial and thus has made a record that will endure.

Prof. Currier has had no regard for tradition and custom where tradition and custom had a false, misleading or untrue visage. What better or more honorable tribute could the head of a great school deserve?

Two other lectures are worth including in this talk.

Prof. William G. Jones, who is the best all around sign-maker he world has ever known, appeared this winter before a crowded house and rendered "Paid in Full." His preparation was a thorough reading of the book, and then committing it to memory, then he went to see the play. His next step was to dramatize his memory of the book to conform with the play.

Result was that the deaf audience saw a literal transcript of the work, knew each character (there are only six) and at the end most of the audience could have given a pretty good resume of Eugene Walter's great work.

Before as large an audience as Prof. Jones had, and in the same hall, Dr. Thos. F. Fox recited Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda." This is a romantic play with a swash buckler hero, and played by Sothern with a large company (there are over two-score speaking characters) appropriately costumed, with good orchestral accompaniment—several intermissions, opportunity to "see a man between the acts," etc., etc., and given all this there are many who do not care for this sort of play. Stripped of everything but the bare recital, only Dr. Fox's fine command of the sign-language, and it held the attention of the audience for over three hours, without intermission. At first I felt sorry for the audience. Then I felt sorry for the man entertaining them. This is a fearful strain to put on a man—on nerve, mind and eye—yet practically everybody seemed to enjoy it!

After several years of rest, during which he had considerable experience with commercial life, Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Scranton, Penna., has resumed clerical work, going to the Trans-Mississippi field, relieving Rev. J. H. Cloud of considerable work.

Surely a large circle of friends will join in wishing Mr. Koehler all possible success. Mr. Koehler has a fine mental equipment, is a ready and fluent speaker and young enough, and strong enough, to take up hard work.

Scene—Small Pennsylvania City—Office in which a deaf-man is employed. Along comes his deaf chum, who left school too soon. He delivers himself thus, in signs:

"Awful, read paper how Mayor McKeen tried to kill a man!"

The deaf-man asks his associates in the office if they had heard anything about it. No one had, so they send right out for a copy

of the local daily, and there, in the black headlines they read:

"MAYOR MCKEEN SWINGS HIS AXE" then followed details of a political upheaval.

NEW YORK

So far as big events go, the season closed with the Union League's entertainment last Saturday evening, May 1st. They never tried so late in the season, and with the usual Union League push they had a big crowd. Felix A. Simonson managed the affair, and Rev. John H. Keiser prepared and staged the following:

"THE WHITE STATUE"

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Toby (a mischief maker).....	M. Monæ Lesser
Dumont (a long suffering father).....	William H. Farnham
Charlotte (his wife).....	Stella Hirsch
Marie (their daughter).....	Anna Bonoff
Juliette (her chum).....	Mrs. B. Chagnon
Colin (a persistent suitor).....	Osmond Loew
Grissard (a dangerous rival)....	Arthur C. Bachrach
Robert (his valet).....	Moses Loew
Dauber (an artist).....	R. B. McGinnis
Pierre } two servants.....	{ L. H. Metzger
Jacques }	{ J. Peters

The play took well and the audience enjoyed the entire performance, which was given in pantomime. All the characters were costumed far beyond any previous attempt within my memory, and acting honors were captured by Mr. McGinnis. He is a splendid mimic and while I questioned his duck shooting record, I concede him 300 as a pantomimist.

Miss Bonoff and Mrs. Chagnon were particularly good, only they didn't have much to do. Osmond Loew doubled than as a wooer. "Artie" Bachrach had a moustache and a part that Joe Coyne would relish. Artie had three chances and accepted them all, made two home runs and an assist and kept his moustache on tight.

M. M. Lesser ought to come in for first mention—nothing like his clown has been seen hereabouts since the days of Jimmy Donohue.

Others in the play "done splendid"—What more could you ask?

There was a big turn out of all the other clubs, New York, Brooklyn and Jersey, to help the U. L. boys. This is always the case, but the compliment is all one-sided, as the U. L. boys don't go in heavily for reciprocity. There are five printing offices in Greater New York run by deaf-men, but none of them get Union League business—and none of them were there either.

Perhaps some day the U. L. boys will see things in a different light and return their fellow deaf club men's patronage.

The Brooklyns, Xaviers, Surds, Hollywood's and Jersey's all turn out in goodly numbers to help along U. L. affairs, so turn about should be fair play!

The New Idea Club are anxious for the SILENT WORKER readers who live in and near New York to turn out and patronize their outing at Ulmer Park on Saturday, July 3rd. They are going to have all the out-door sports, valuable prizes and interesting contests.

Ulmer Park is within sight of Coney Island—right at Coney's back door, in fact, and the League of Elect Surds drew a big crowd there last summer and are going to do it again this summer.

A. L. PACH.

Silent Worker

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Danger
A head
In view of the fact that twenty-seven children were killed by automobiles in New York city alone, between the first of April and the tenth of May, too much care can not be taken in schools for the deaf to impress upon the children the growing dangers from these vehicles, nor can too much oversight be exercised by parents over the little ones during the vacation period that soon will be here.

Yet Another Cure
SUCTION massage of the ear is the newest thing in cures for deafness. It is done with instruments that are necessarily complicated and expensive, and the parent has again held out to her a hope that will be as surely disappointed as any that have preceded it. There are doubtless parents who have not fully cut their eye-teeth yet, and these will pour in their hard earned dollars, and then wake up to the fact that they are of the very large number who are not all dead yet.

Tougues In Trees
It has been our custom, in years ago, to plant a tree on Arbor Day. This year we decided to go out and look at the trees that others had planted, and, incidentally to see as many of the birds of the air and beasts of the field as we could en route. After a careful survey of the field we decided that this could be done best and most cheaply by a trip to Fairmount Park and its Zoological Garden, via Philadelphia.

On the 6th all sang:

Awake and call me early,
Call me early, mother dear,
To-morrow will be the happiest day
Of all the glad new year,
Of all the glad new year, mother,
The merriest, maddest day
For;

We're going to Philadelphia.

The morning of the 7th broke beautifully clear, and upon the stroke of seven, an hundred and eighty-five of us sallied forth and an hour later, when the beautiful steamship Twilight left its moorings, all were happily settled

aboard. Thirty miles of beautiful scenery, and at eleven we boarded special trolleys in Philadelphia and were whisked across town to the park. The City Hall, the Academies of Fine Arts and of Science, the Masonic Temple, the great stores and newspaper buildings had been visited on prior jaunts. This time we got views of Baldwin's Locomotive Works, Hammerstein's Philadelphia Opera House, the Mint, the Eastern Penitentiary, Girard College, and the beautiful Schuylkill river. At twelve, we were at the Zoo and for four hours we revelled in the world of wonders that was there opened to us.

Few had seen the armadillo, the echidna, the civet cat, the kangaroo rat, the gnu, the eland or the tapir. The pelican, the condor, the lammergeyer, the toucan and the bul-bul were new to many, to say nothing of the bears, monkeys, elephants, lions and innumerable other animals, and the multitude of birds that were everywhere. Our trolleys called for us promptly at half past three and long before five, the time of starting, we were aboard the Twilight and dining upon the splendid meal that had been furnished from "home." And then the heavens opened and we had a rain that was almost a deluge, but our day was over, and we were safely housed. When we reached Trenton, the clouds had rolled away and a trolley-ride of a half hour brought us to our door. It was a day of language-study and of nature-study, of lessons in speech, spelling, ornithology, mammalogy, herpetology, ichthyology, echinology, conchology, entomology, arachnology, crustaceology, helminthology, zoophytology, spongiology, and protozoology, and withal not unmixed with pleasure; and the happiest reflection upon the day are perhaps the thoughts that there was not among the whole hundred and eighty-five a single mishap or a single case of misbehaviour. A day of days!

Review Notes

It needed not the most excellent article by Mrs. E. A. Wise in the last number of the *Association Review* to assure us that the ideal education of a deaf child is that given by the mother. It is ideal in the fact that there is but one child in the class, and ideal in that it brings that intense interest and effort that only mother love can bring. The next best condition is where any skilled teacher has but a single pupil. It is too bad that these conditions can so rarely be attained. A mother in most instances, and a trained teacher to each pupil means large outlay, one that a state finds it quite out of the question to make. The cold, hard proposition that confronts the average Commonwealth is just how best to use two hundred and fifty dollars per pupil per annum.

The dictum of Gustav Bodensick, of Bremen, Germany, that "the practice of to-day excludes the sign-language even from the instruction of the backward, and, adhering as much as possible to the pure oral method, it endeavors to endow with speech even the least gifted pupils," is the *ultima Thule* of the pure oralist, but will scarce be accepted in its entirety by oralists, and pretty much all now are oralists, on this side of the Atlantic.

Quoting from the *Outlook*, the *Review* says:

It would be interesting to know just how the vote of the majority of teachers in the profession would stand on each of the following propositions:

(1.) I believe that there is nothing for "experts" in education of the deaf to gain by consulting the adult deaf graduates of mature years.

(2.) That deaf teachers have been found wanting as a whole, and that sound policy calls for a minimum employment of them.

(3.) That in the business of educating deaf children the sign-language is an evil, to be tolerated possibly as an ineradicable thing, but to be tolerated just as little as possible for any purpose whatever.

(4.) That the chief aim and end of deaf-mute education is to develop command of English, relying upon this to add all else that is necessary. Organize everything with that in view and bend every effort to secure that command of language. The rest will come all right.

(5.) That as the dead languages are necessary to a sound education, so the oral method should be regarded as preferable to the manual method, even though speech be destroyed on leaving school, because of superior disciplinary value for the deaf-mute mind.

Putting these questions to a vote of all the teachers of the deaf might settle much mooted questions. It might, on the other hand, result only in bootless controversy.

The distinction made in this number of the *Review* between gesture and signs is the best and clearest that has ever come under our notice, and yet to some of us who have seen both, the line of demarcation will remain not quite clearly drawn.

Mr. Booth's article on School No. 47, New York city, will have answered an hundred questions we have all been asking ourselves, since its establishment, and is as full of interest as an egg of meat.

Vacation

THE closing exercises of the term will be held on Thursday afternoon, June 17th, at 2:30. The summer vacation will begin on Friday, June 18th.

Children going to Freehold, Point Pleasant, and Long Branch, will leave at 4:15 P.M. on Friday, the 18th.

Those going home over the Delaware and Belvidere Road will leave on the 1:03 o'clock train, on Friday, the 18th.

Those going to Camden, Millville, Bridgeton, Pleasantville, and other points south, will leave on the 1:05 P.M. train on Friday, arriving in Camden at 2:25. They will go through to ferry in Camden, and from there take south bound trains.

Those going to New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark, and Jersey City, will leave in a special car at 10:10 on Saturday morning, June 19th, arriving in Newark at 11:17 and in Jersey City at 11:35.

Parents who do not intend coming for their children will please send car-fare, and arrangements will be made for their transportation home.

If children have trunks, fifteen cents extra must be sent to cover transfer. Change will be given to children.

School will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1909.

Please have children back promptly.

JOHN P. WALKER, Supt.

School and City

June roses.

But a few days more.

Our epidemic of mumps is about over.

Only three months till school opens again.

The "good old summer time" is surely here.

Not one pupil was kept from Philadelphia by bad marks.

Miss Vail's Walker Dolls are exceedingly funny.

Mr. Sharp is our school authority on flowers.

The children figure that there are but four more Saturdays.

The Hays and Woodward maples are certainly going to make fine ones.

The game of "pussy" is quite a favorite among the boys again, this spring.

The birthday greetings extended to Lillian Leaming were numerous and beautiful.

Our little English walnut looks green and thrifty, but does not seem to grow very fast.

A trip to New York is among Maude Thompson's contemplated joys, this summer.

Julina Horatia Ewing's works, in twelve volumes, were added to the library last week.

The Wreath Dance is one of the most beautiful exercises we have ever had on our platform.

The bountiful rains, of late, have greatly favored our lawn and they were never more beautiful.

The last name of Edward Wegryzn is peculiar in this that it contains five consecutive consonants.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Eggert and Theodore will remove to Asbury Park, this summer.

The Empress Tree is in full bloom and the fragrance of its blossoms permeates the whole neighborhood.

Hartley Davis is the proud possessor of a full base-ball outfit presented to him by his father last week.

Collier's beautiful new illustrated Bible and twenty-two other volumes were placed on our shelves during May.

Our boys took the Centennial School nine into camp on the afternoon of the 6th by a score of 18 to 1.

George Bedford spent the day with his aunt on Broad street last Saturday and had a most enjoyable visit.

Our boys occasionally come home with their heads wet, even on the clearest days. We do wonder how it happens.

Our buildings and grounds are more than ever matters of pleasure and pride to those living in our part of Trenton.

Mary Wingler has been appointed a monitor in the place of Adela Silverman, who resigned. Mary is doing finely.

Isaac Lowe expects to work on the farm this summer, and will return for another year at wood-working in the fall.

A four-leaved clover is something quite rare, and yet Louisa Parella can go out and pick up half a dozen, almost any time.

Milton Wymbs says his father has twenty-five little chickens which will be just about big enough to eat when he gets home.

Everybody was greatly disappointed to learn that the films made by Mr. Porter on our trip down the Delaware were spoiled.

The children are all very fond of "Nature Study." One particular reason is that every lesson means a nice trip somewhere.

Rosie Hucker and Adela Silverman had a mutual surprise, a few days ago, when each discovered that the other could write German.

A number of classes have had flower days lately, and they have always returned laden with pretty blooms for their school-room.

The collection of pictures of children who have been at school here, which hangs upon the door in the office, is growing rapidly.

While in Philadelphia we sent a lot of illustrated cards to our parents and friends to tell them of the good time we were having.

Hans Hansen is thirteen years old, having had a birthday just a few days ago. His prettiest and most useful present was a spring suit.

Jemima Smith says "there is no place like home" and yet, after she is home awhile, she is more than anxious to get back to school again.

Miss Fitzpatrick was "captain and crew" on the 7th taking sole charge of our buildings and grounds while the school was away in Philadelphia.

Johnny McNee has been promised a trip to Coney Island with his mother, next summer. His sisters Edith and May and his brother will go with them.

The moving pictures at Taylor's Opera House in which we accompanied President Taft in his inspection of the Panama Canal were most interesting and instructive.

Alber Neger thinks that the funniest thing he saw at the Zoo, was the baby monkey climbing up its mother's tail, and the puzzled look of the mother as she watched it.

Losing sight of the perennial caution not to climb the iron fence, Anthony Zachman made the attempt a few days ago and received a scratch that he will not soon forget.

Nellie Tice has an invitation to spend a while at the home of Goldie Shepherd, in Bridgeton, this summer, and will probably accept.

Little Master Campbell received quite a shower of picture cards from his grandma on Wednesday. Isidore Engel also came in for a share.

Mr. Markley takes an occasional chapel exercise, much to the pleasure of the little folks, who are always glad to see a new face on the stage.

Robert Logan's sister Martha, Mrs. Duer, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Leaming, Mrs. Price, and Mrs. Robinson all met the Twilight at Philadelphia, on the 7th.

There is no one here more in love with his school than Erwin Herman, and it is difficult to say which he enjoys the most, the intellectual or the industrial end of it.

They do say that Anna Campbell is making a most useful assistant house-keeper to her mamma, and that there is scarce anything about the house that she cannot do well.

Mrs. Lloyd proudly exhibits the cabinet picture of a beautiful little boy. It is a relative of hers. We won't tell you just what the relation is. You wouldn't believe us.

The love of our boys and girls for illustrated post-cards appears never to grow cold. Each one is saved with the greatest care, and all take the greatest pride in their collections.

There are no more ambitious pupils, in their efforts to learn to speak, in the school, than Albert Neger, Carl Droste, Wainwright Pearsal, Albert Shaw, Everett Dunn, and Oreste Palmieri.

In the course of his lectures on Tuesday morning Mr. Walker showed us samples of the cocoanut, fig, date, prune, pea-nut, and other tropical and semi-tropical fruit and taught us their names and uses.

The Ringling Circus was a beauty. There were forty elephants in it alone, and everything else in proportion. We had a fine view of it, and were well repaid for our long trudge and somewhat tedious wait.

The little girls were not the only ones who blossomed into new suits at Easter. Quite a number of the boys were also favored; among them Walter Hedden, Walter Throckmorton and George Oberbeck.

The large clock presented by the children to Mr. Walker on his birthday, nine years ago, struck, or, rather ceased to strike, on Friday, but Mr. Hearnen took it in hand, and it is now going on as cheerily as ever.

The series of sectional cases put up in the chapel last year are about full, and the boys in the wood-working department are making a second series to be placed over them. They hope to have them done for the closing day exhibit.

Eight pretty water-colors were added to our dining-room collection, last week. They are "Cattle at Pasture," "The Old Farm," "Woodland Ways," "Feeding Time," "Mother Love," "The Shepherdess," "Summer," and "Meadow Lands."

A mama cat and two kittens are making their home at the Infirmary. We call the old one "Antiphlogistine" and wanted to call the babies Paregoric and Ipecac, but Mrs. Tindall says that they already have names, and that one is Teddy B. and the other Bill Taft.

The news item in the papers, a few days ago, stating that George Smith of McDonald, Pa., who was deaf for fifteen years, had recovered his hearing excited a great deal of interest among the children, and many are wondering now if they will some day, share his good luck.

Clara Van Sickle says she is glad that she lives on a farm, where there is such a great variety of things to interest one, instead of being cooped up in a little house in town. The "woods and fields" are surely the place for the growing child.

The class in Horticulture, under the direction of Miss Wood, has made garden and finished its spring planting. A number of the vegetables are already peeping through, and the children are watching their progress with the greatest interest.

In Reply to Mrs. Fischer

As I have on several occasions advocated a National Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf, I felt an especial interest in Mrs. Fischer's arguments against such an institution.

To begin with, I must disagree with her statement that "those who believe a National Home is the end, for which all the deaf should work, are superficial thinkers." She probably says that because we have all grown so used to the idea of State Homes, and it, at first, is something of an effort of the imagination to grasp the new and startling idea of a National Home. Not so very long ago I discussed the National Home idea with some deaf people. In the party were three women and two men. As the conversation proceeded the men, of course, easily saw the business end of the proposition—how advantageous it would be to have all the expense centred in one institution, instead of the deaf in all of the states, assuming the burden of supporting a State Home. When we got through with that subject, there were four of us supporting the National Home, and one woman clinging to the time-honored belief that a State Home for each state was the *summum bonum*. I mention this incident, because I think it illustrates that as the project of having a National Home is more widely discussed and understood, it will grow in favor.

Mrs. Fischer fears that deaf persons going to the National Home would need escorts, and so there would be extra expense. An aged deaf person, who is able to travel, will no doubt have enough intelligence to go alone to the National Home, and an escort will not be needed, except perhaps in rare cases. Where there is doubt of the person's ability to reach the Home alone he (or she) could be provided with a letter to their conductor, asking him to take said person under his especial protection. The authorities, at the National Home, having been notified beforehand at what time to expect the new-comer, would have somebody at the depot to meet him. This official ought to wear a uniform and have on his cap some emblem, denoting his connection with the National Home. When the train arrives the conductor signals to this uniformed personage, and turns his charge over to him.

Regarding Mrs. Fischer's second objection, I would say the severing of the home ties is the same whether the aged person goes to a State or National Home. People who are too poor or unwilling to care for an aged and infirm deaf relative are not likely to be anxious to visit him. The relatives of deaf persons (like those of other people) often get scattered all over the globe, therefore, I don't see any especial force in Mrs. Fischer's assertion that an inmate of a State Home is more likely to be visited by relatives than an inmate of a National Home.

About the probability of being buried far from the relatives, there will, no doubt, be some cases where the inmates of the National Home have some money of their own, and they can arrange that this be used for their funeral expenses. In such cases (or where friends or relatives in the person's home city will bear the funeral expenses) the interment can take place near the relatives. However, such a grave would be neglected and unmarked. In some cemeteries we see most of the old soldiers' graves close together. In like manner, the National Home might bury its dead in a certain quarter of one of the cemeteries of the city in or near which it is located. The inmates of the Home will see to it that those graves are not neglected and are marked.

Presents can be sent by mail to a National Home at the same cost as to a State Home and after the Parcels Post bill is passed, even bulky packages can be sent by mail. Mrs. Fischer remarks about the expense to relatives in cases they should want to visit a sick inmate. This seems to me a far-fetched objection, for we are not considering how the National Home will affect hearing people, but what is best for the deaf. Mrs. Fischer's fourth objection is about "dissatisfaction, or unhappiness in the Home and a desire to return to one's own people, and the

difficulty of informing them and getting away, etc."

Where would be the difficulty in informing "one's own people?"

The authorities of the National Home would not interfere with the correspondence of the inmates. I presume in those Homes already established the inmates are allowed to correspond with their relatives and friends, and as Mrs. Fischer knows, the pupils in our schools for the deaf carry on a correspondence with the outside world.

"Fifth. The inmates of a National Home, would be far less likely to be visited by former teachers, and schoolmates, than would be the inmates of a State Home, the long distance, and greater expense precluding the possibility of such visits, except in rare instances.—Mrs. Fischer."

As I said before, we should consider the National Home *itself*, and not how it is going to affect disinterested people such as former teachers, schoolmates, etc.

Not long ago I read a newspaper dispatch telling about the trip, made by a once celebrated actress from some place in the West, to the Actors' Home some where in New York. Now, this actress, in that Home, *must adjust herself*, to the place and the people, most of them probably being strangers to her.

That she will be visited by many of her old friends and co-laborers is also improbable. Now let us consider the large number of actors and actresses, many of them earning large salaries. If all the members of the theatrical profession support only one Home for their Aged and Infirm, then why should the deaf be burdened with a large number of individual State Homes.

I do not wish to be thought lacking in appreciation of the noble efforts made by men and women in those states which have Homes, or who are now raising money for such a Home.

I don't like the idea of the deaf of each state having as their ideal the working for the establishing and support of a Home for their Aged and Infirm Deaf. With all the energies of the best deaf people of a State centred on such an object, those people will have little or no interest in other undertakings, which directly concern the welfare of the deaf. As has already been shown in two cases the *supporting* of Homes is a most serious problem to deal with, and makes tremendous demands on the time and strength of the deaf in those states.

Of course, 'tis a good thing for the deaf to be charitably employed as they are in managing the various social affairs, given to raise money for Homes. President Veditz, of the N. A. D. in the *Deaf American*, has explained his idea of the way a National Home could be supported. He said the deaf of each state could work for a Fund, on which they could draw when it became necessary to send one of their number to the National Home.

While the Iowa Association has a Benefit Fund, this is not the same as a Home Fund. It was started at a Convention of the I. A. A. D. in 1901, its purpose being to provide an endowment fund to be used in assisting all cases of need among the deaf and for their benefit in any way. We Iowans had a convention last August and during the discussion of the Benefit Fund the interesting fact was brought out that there was a general sentiment against the proposition to establish a Home for the Aged and Infirm deaf of Iowa. Several members spoke favorably regarding a National Home.

There is in Iowa only one deaf inmate of a county poor-house. Now, if there was a National Home we could draw on the Benefit Fund and send this man to it. In many other states it is no doubt true that there are few, if any, aged infirm deaf. It seems to me that the National Federation will be the proper body to establish and manage the National Home.

Mr. Maynard said in the Owl column last fall that he would favor Council Bluffs, Ia., or Omaha, Neb., suggested by me, as desirable locations for the National Home. He has said he had some more to say on the subject.

Let us hear from you, Mr. Maynard. Mrs. Fis-

cher thought the pupils in our schools for the deaf would feel indifferent towards a National Home, because few of them would ever see it and so would not be enthusiastic in helping to maintain it. However, we know the pupils in many of our schools got interested and sent money to Mrs. Mill's School for the Chinese deaf, tho of course they never expect to see it.

In conclusion, I hope Mrs. Fischer will yet be found in the company of the thinkers who favor a National Home.

AUGUSTA K. BARRETT.



MATT MCCOOK AND FAMILY,
(RICEVILLE IOWA.)

Chicago Deaf Postal Employees

It is a high compliment to the Illinois School to know that of the hundreds of employees of the great Chicago postoffice, there are three deaf gentlemen who received their education within its confines. They are Mr. Champion L. Buchan who graduated in 1872, Mr. James K. Watson and Mr. Lester Goodman, both of whom left here in 1875. These men have been in their respective positions for years, giving satisfaction to all concerned for Uncle Sam is no respecter of persons and if one can not "deliver the goods" he must step down and out.

The *Deaf American* says of them: To be definite, there are at present three deaf men employed in the postoffice of Chicago, each receiving the maximum salary, which is not less than \$100 per month. Of these one is a graduate of Gallaudet college and all three were educated at the Illinois school. Each has been an employe of Uncle Sam for over 25 years, consequently they are experts in their work. Jas. K. Watson undoubtedly has the best position as regards working hours. He is in one respect a "snap." He is the timekeeper and has charge of the time records of the entire working force. Before his promotion he was a swift assorter and distributor of letters.

Champion L. Buchan is a clerk in the newspaper department, one of his duties being to see that no papers, magazines, or other matter goes through the mails for less postage than the postal regulation calls for. This occurs every day and he orders the stuff held while he sends out a form letter of notification to the firm stating that the matter cannot be mailed until the deficiency in postage has been paid. It is by no means the small concerns who think they can smuggle second or third class matter through the mails for a fraction less than is due. The great mail order house of Montgomery Ward & Co. more than once attempted this game, but Mr. Buchan caught them in time and compelled them to dole out a few hundred more dollars for postage before the immense quantity of printed matter was allowed to go on its way.

Lester Goodman is a clerk in the money order department and has always rendered satisfactory service. He can speak and read lips well—accomplishments which are of great help to him in his work. There were two other deaf men employed in the postoffice in past years, viz: F. P. Gibson and J. J. Sansom. The first resigned and the latter died two years ago.—*Illinois Advance*.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER.

Pennsylvania.

ON Easter Sunday, All Souls' Church, as usual, was well filled. The chancel was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Under the leadership of Miss Jeanette King, the choir beautifully recited "Angels roll the Rock Away" and "Draw nigh and take the Body of the Lord." But the visit of the Right Reverend Henry D. Robinson, D.D., Bishop of Nevada, for a confirmation service on the Sunday after Easter attracted a congregation that packed the church somewhat uncomfortably, so much so that it was necessary to throw open the galleries, which ordinarily are not used. As on Easter the chancel was tastefully decorated with flowers. Under the leadership of Miss King hymns 122 and 216, were slowly and much more rhythmically rendered than has been done for some time recently. The deeply spiritual sermon by the bishop was interpreted by Dr. A. L. E. Crouter.

Fifteen persons received the rite of confirmation, namely:

Herman Frank Blum, Jr., Ralph Irvine Boileau, Margaret Delavau Crouse, Mrs. Mary Anna Detwiler, Howard Durian, John William Funk, Mrs. Pauline Gatz, Katherine Smith Kehl, Lizzie Tyson Mattes, Helen Rachel Nickel, Anna Elizabeth Oulahan, Martin H. Pachtmann, David Foster Speece, Mrs. Anna Thomas Spicer, and Frances Stuckert.

There were out of town visitors at these services. Among others were noted, Mr. F. H. Roe, Principal of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Derby, England; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heller, and Miss Mabel Snowden, of Lambertville, N. J.; George Wainwright, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Weidner, of Birdsboro, Pa.; Miss Anna McCauley, of Doylestown; Miss Laura Nicholson, Edward Carter and Mr. and Mrs. John Tary, of Chester, Pa.

At the annual meeting of All Souls' Guild, on Thursday evening, April 15th, attracted about fifty of the 350 members of the parish. The reports of the Accounting Warden, Harry E. Stevens, the Board of Managers, and the various committees connected with the Pastoral Aid Society, showed very healthy progress along all line of Church activity. The new board of Managers elected at this meeting is composed of James S. Reider, Warden; Harry E. Stevens, Accounting Warden; George T. Sanders, Clerk; Daniel Paul, Washington Houston, and Joseph S. Rodgers.

Mrs. Henry Holt, who formerly resided in Trenton, but for the past two years has been living in Wilmington, Del., has gone to her old home in New England. For the present she is staying in Vermont with a sister, while her husband is in Connecticut. Her husband, a hearing man, was for some time a supervisor of boys at the Hartford School.

John L. Detwiler and Mrs. Ana McCurdy, of Lansdale, Pa., were quietly married at the bride's home in Lansdale, on the 10th of April by Rev. C. O. Dantzer.

A beautiful purple stole was presented to Rev. John H. Keiser, of New York, by the Pastoral Aid Society, through Mrs. M. J. Syle, recently. The embroidery, which is very beautiful, is the work of Miss Emma J. Shields, of Germantown.

Mr. John W. McCullough, of New York city, but formerly of Wilmington and Phila-



INTERIOR OF ALL SOULS' CHURCH

delphia, was a recent visitor at All Souls' Church. At a little distance he looks very much like our Washington Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke McGucken are preparing to move to Atlantic City some time in May. Mr. McGucken has been offered a place there in a printing establishment as linotype operator. He says he will get better wages and have more steady work.

Our Bazaar in aid of the Doylestown Home, April 22-24, was fairly successful, to judge by the receipts, which were over five hundred dollars, but the attendances were not apparently very large. It is complained by some that the distance and inconvenience of going so far to the place of the bazaar, in Crusader's Hall, Germantown, was the reason that so few ventured out. Still most everybody contributed in some way to make the sale a success. At present the Home is in great need of funds, not only to meet the running expenses, but also for much needed repairs, notably for a new roof, and to instal better water facilities.

The Rev. G. H. Hefflon, who has been with us the past two years, studying the sign-language and familiarizing himself with methods of work among the deaf, preached his last sermon at All Souls' Church, on Sunday, April 25th, and on the 26th left for his home State—Connecticut—where he is trying to establish a Mission for the Deaf. As he has showed very commendable progress in the use of the sign-language, and his last sermon here surprised even the people at All Souls', we feel sure he will meet with the success he deserves. We see by the *Journal* he had good attendances at his first services in Hartford and Bridgeport. As a final good bye, remarks

commendatory were made before him in the Bible Class after his last service here, and the offering of the day, which was a little more generous than heretofore, was sent to Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, for Mr. Hefflon's work.

Our Jewish friends continue to have largely attended gatherings at the Synagogue on Montgomery street. On Easter Day, which was the Jewish Passover, Mr. Abraham Silnutzer, the Lay Reader, gave an instructive discourse on the significance of the day.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Heringslake, was baptized on the evening of Easter day by Mr. Dantzer. It received the name of William John.

Another old-timer, Henry Gentz, passed away sometime ago. For years he had not mingled with his old friends, and so it was some time before they had heard of his death. During the old days before the introduction of the paid Fire Department he was a member of the old Franklin Hose Company.

C. O. DANTZER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 7, 1909.

Marriages

WALKER-WORTH

One of the prettiest and most impressive weddings was at St. Mark church on Sunday morning, April 25, at Atlanat, Ga.

Miss Jessie Walker, of Lithonia, and Mr. Worth Tate, of Oakwood, Ga., were married at the close of the Bible class hour at Sunday school. Dr. S. R. Belk, the pastor, read the wedding ceremony of the Methodist church, which was interpreted to the young couple by the teacher of the deaf-mute class. It was witnessed by a large audience of the Sunday school children and the deaf who gathered for the services of the day.

Many friends were present and congratulations were showered upon the bride and groom with all the earnestness of expressive signs.

At 11 o'clock, after the ceremony, Professor S. M. Freeman, of Cave Spring, preached to the deaf a beautiful sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tate spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Walker, the bride's parents, at Lithonia, and went to their new home on Monday.

BOETTNER-CLEMENTSON

At the residence of the bride, 1541 East 2nd street, Cleveland, on Wednesday evening, May 5th, by the Rev. Austin W. Mann, assisted by the Rev. L. E. Sunderland, Curate of Trinity Cathedral, Mr. John Boettner and Miss Mabel H. Clementson.



DELEGATES RETURNING TO NEW YORK ON BOARD THE STEAMER "PRINCESS LOUISE," AFTER THE NORFOLK CONVENTION, JULY, 1907.



National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

"The FRAT" DEPARTMENT

Edited by FRANCIS P. GIBSON, Room 3, 79 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
[To whom all communications should be addressed.]



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The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf is a fraternal beneficiary organization working on the lodge system, national in scope and, as its name implies, for deaf men only. It pays weekly sick and accident disability benefits of \$5 per week and a death benefit of \$500, under certain conditions set forth in its By-Laws. During the seven years of its existence it has paid out three death benefits and thousands of dollars in disability benefits. It also aims to uphold honor, fraternity and good citizenship and encourage social functions among its members through the various Divisions. Any Organizer of the Society will be glad to furnish printed matter or further information on request, the directory in another column giving their addresses. Enquiries from states having no State Organizer should be addressed to the General Organizer.

Editorial

Louisville—July 5 to 10.

Are you a frat? If not, why not?



FRANK D. SMITH,

Of Ypsilanti, Mich., one of Detroit Division's Delegates and a Prominent Michigan Frat.

Say a good word for your Society.

The force of powerful union conquers all.—*Homcr.*

210 members paid their death assessment during April.

Don't call your monthly dues an expense; they are a part of your savings.

The total membership of the Society is now well past the 700-mark.

"The present is full of opportunity and the future will record how well we employ it."

"We mean to go straight on. We mean to be as good-natured as sunshine, but as persistent as fate."

Don't forget to arrange your vacation for the week of July 5—and spend it at Louisville.

All forms of insurance are simply the dividing of the misfortune of the few among the many.

The *Silent Success* has a "Fraternity News" column weekly which is devoted to N. F. S. D. news.

The man who broods over the errors of the past can always hatch a large and variegated bunch of troubles for tomorrow.—*Kansas Star.*

THE SILENT WORKER goes to press much earlier than usual this month, and will again for the next issue, so the "List of Applications" contains only those registered up to May 8th.

The fraternal societies have paid nearly one billion and a quarter dollars to the beneficiaries of their members during the comparatively brief period of their existence. Last year they disbursed approximately one hundred million dollars for this purpose. They not only gathered and disbursed this great treasure for the protection of those whose interests had been reposed to their keeping, but added a new link to the bond which tends to give permanence to the social order.—*Fraternal Monitor.*

A wife is quoted as having said in talking of fraternal protection: "If my husband should die and did not belong to some fraternal beneficial order, I would feel personally disgraced, for the world would think he did not love me."

St. Louis Division No. 24 and New Haven Division No. 25 were chartered in May. There is no question as to the manner in which this announcement will be received by the rest of our Divisions. In the name of them all, this Department bids the new Divisions a most hearty welcome. Watch them grow!

"Statistics Fraternal Societies," published by the *Fraternal Monitor*, Rochester, N. Y., at 75 cents for manila cover or \$1 for leather cover, is a book all members who wish to post themselves on the rates of the various fraternal societies of the country will find most helpful. It also gives full information of each organization's size, financial standing, etc., etc.

A fraternal society is, in fact, a little republic in itself; it makes its own laws and the members are bound by them; the widest latitude should be given to fraternal societies, as they are semi-charitable, benevolent institutions and they have been, and should be, exempt from the general insurance laws and taxation.—*Insurance Commission Tarbox, of Massachusetts.*

Minnesota and Michigan have fallen into line on the National Fraternal Congress rates, bills having been introduced in the legislatures of those states for the adoption of the rates. From all this, and counting on those states that have not yet adopted this standard as being likely to do so, it will be seen that the rates of the N. F. S. D. is to adopt at its Louisville meeting must be within the N. F. C. table as to minimum death benefit rates. That much is about as good as settled; the main question before the delegates will be as to the amount necessary to be added to these rates—the amount necessary for Grand Division expenses (cost of management) and for the sick and accident benefit department, if the latter is to be continued under the management of the Grand Division. Some seem to favor the placing of the sick and accident benefits under the control of the subordinate Divisions. Every delegate should become thoroughly informed on all phases of the question before the convention, if he possibly can, and so be able to not only represent his Division, but also to

look after the best interests of each individual member of it—including himself.

Division Notes and Personals

Robert E. L. Cook, of Arkansas, has moved to Pasadena, California. He will bring the total number of our members in the vicinity of Los Angeles up to six and prospects for a Division out there are good.

Frank Schwartz, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, is now located at Hastings, Mich.

Messrs. Steidemann, Stafford and Hunter of St. Louis Division are members of the firm which publishes the *Silent Success*. The paper is an excellent one (weekly) and sample copies may be obtained by addressing it at 4110 N. 11th street, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Division holds its first annual picnic at Schoenlau's Garden, that city, on June 19. Mr. Sutton is chairman.

Brooklyn Division had a most pleasant evening, with whist as the *piece de resistance* (?), at its rooms April 17.

MARRIED—William Blust to Miss Elizabeth Goetz, at Cincinnati, April 28.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. William Sheehan, of Chicago, April 20, a girl; to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keyser, of Bennings, D. C., April 23, a girl.

John S. Edlen is putting in his time, after working hours at the Government Hospital on improving his cottage at Congress Heights, D. C.

Brooklyn Division gives its first annual picnic at Washington Park, Maspeth, L. I., Saturday August 28.

The members of St. Louis Division No. 24, N. F. S. D., gave their first party April 25 at Mr. Sutton's. A large number of the ladies and gentlemen from different clubs attended. A committee composed of Messrs. Casteel, Sutton and Wolff, managed the affair in a successful, financial manner. As a result of sales, eleven dollars were netted.—*Silent Success*.

"Dummy Taylor" pitched twenty-four innings in exhibition games this spring without a run being scored against him.—*Chicago Journal*.

The \$500 death benefit claim of the late William H. McMillan, of Chicago Division, has been paid to his widow. It marks the fourth such claim the Society has paid—the other three were for \$200 each, for the deaths of George Tate, of Chicago; Leslie H. Vaughan, of Decatur, Ill., and Andrew Yiesla, of Jeffersonville, Ind., (the latter in trust).—*Silent Success*.

DECEASED—William H. McMillan, Chicago Division (Certificate No. 424.)

TRANSFERRED—Alex. L. Pach, George S. Porter, from Chicago to Brooklyn Division; Phil Morin, Arno L. Klopfer, from Chicago to New Haven Division; Charles Wolff, Ross P. Sutton, from Chicago to St. Louis Division.

William L. James, of Linton, was mingling with Institution friends on the 24th inst. David Sampson and John Frederick, of Louisville, were visitors on April 15.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Rumor is that the car works in Jeffersonville, Ind., after being closed down for about 15 months are to open soon. Messrs. Huber and Bader, of that place, who have been out of employment for a long time, hope to get their old positions back. Mr. Bader was with that company 15 years prior to its being closed down.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Indianapolis Division gave its first Social entertainment on the evening of April 17th at the Washington Bowling Association's club rooms. There was an attendance of perhaps seventy-five deaf mutes, with a sprinkling of hearing friends which swelled the crowd to about a hundred. Bowling was the main diversion. By raffling off boxes of confections and other things a good sum was realized and a "fish-pond" did a rushing business. The funds are to be used as expense money for the division delegates to the national convention of the Society which meets in Louisville in July.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Invitations are out announcing a "sock social" to be given by the Cleveland Division, N. F. S. D., at Mr. and Mrs. Wankowski's residence, 3274 W. 30th street, Cleveland, on Saturday evening, May 29.

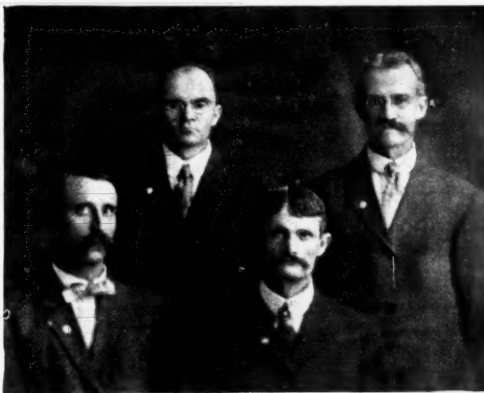
The pedro party given by the Detroit Division, N. F. S. D., at Prismatic hall, April 22, was largely attended. A very enjoyable time was had.

The *Mirror* says:—Thomas Leach and John Hellers are now employed in Wilson Carriage Co., Detroit, where Henry Germer is employed as a bodymaker.

Mr. Marshall Obee and Miss Abbie Yeip were married at the home of the bride's parents at Marine City April 19. Upon returning from their honeymoon trip the newly wedded couple will take up their residence on Wood street in Flint. Mr. Obee is one of the valued employees of Weston-Mott Company, with which he has been connected for the past two or three years.—*Michigan Mirror*.

Fred Maurer, of Newport, Ky., has been employed at the Newport Rolling Mills for twenty-five years, ever since he left school. His father, one of the pioneer residents of Newport, died last Saturday.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Down in Texas they will probably claim one of our Frats as a citizen the coming summer. Mr. F. C. Reitmann, of Springfield, is considering a



PIQUA, O., MEMBERS OF DAYTON DIV.

C. B. Lipscomb, W. L. Raymond, Wm. Slonkowski, E. W. Dean.

flattering offer from there, and if Uncle Sam's real coins are "in it," he will go and find a "million in it."—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Edward P. Olson is foreman of the *Soo Critic* at Sioux Falls, S. D.

April 25 about 35 of the resident mutes of the city assembled at Sessions Hall, corner High and Long streets, for the pleasure of meeting J. J. Kleinhans of Chicago, grand president of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, who gave a talk on Fraternal Society matters and answered pointers pointed to him. By request he had come over Sunday morning from Springfield, O., where he was the guest of Division No. 13 at their social Saturday evening. While in this city he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rice and our division. Mrs. Rice kindly invited the officers of our Division to take dinner and tea with them. She would have liked nothing better than to have every Frat and their families participate in her hospitality, but the time was all too short to notify each and every one. However, her efforts were appreciated and our thanks are due her just the same. After the talk at the hall Bro. Kleinhans was piloted to the Institution by a committee of Frats and I do not overstep my authority in saying he was highly pleased with what he saw there. As for looks, I will admit that he resembled Supt. Jones at first sight. He reported the Chicago Frats as all well and busy as good citizens should be. Bro. Rice reported a splendid time at Springfield.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Little Rock notes from the *Deaf American*:—A. M. Martin has bought a U. S. Government Springfield rifle for \$2.45. We wonder if he is going to

shoulder a gun in the army. Ben. T. Allison, a carpenter, now working on the Board of Trade building, which was burned down some time ago. Leon J. Laingor has returned from Brinkley, which recently was partly destroyed by a tornado. He was there for a few days to help rebuild a building. Chas. Lamb is a shoe-maker and is having a barrel of orders to make shoes. Pearlle Harper has invited all the members of Little Rock division No. 5. N. F. S. D., to come to Pine Bluff and take a trip down on the Arkansas river in his new launch this month. Chas. P. Coker and A. M. Martin recently brought with them a good load of fishes from Pinnacle, Ark., 23 miles northwest.

St. Louis No. 24 has elected the following officers: President, Ross P. Sutton; Vice-President, Joseph M. Bretscher; Secretary, George D. Hunter; Treasurer, Charles Wolff; Director, William Stafford; Sergeant, James H. Casteel; Trustees, John E. Gilmore, Joseph M. Bretscher, William Stafford.

Frank D. Smith, whose portrait is given in this issue, is a valued employee of the Michigan Ladder Co., at Ypsilanti and is one of Detroit Division's hustling non-resident members. He rarely misses a meeting of his Division and in other ways has shown his loyalty to the Society many a time.

Chairman Fugate, of Louisville local committee will have a detailed report giving the program for the week, hotel rates, etc., in the next issue.

Delegates to the Convention

The following are the results of elections of Division Delegates reported up to May 10 (Alternates not included in this list):

Chicago Division—Francis P. Gibson, Leslie D. Mebane, William M. Allman.

Detroit Division—Frank McHugh, Henry Germer, Frank D. Smith.

Saginaw Division—Stephen E. Brownrigg.

Louisville Division—William C. Fugate, Edwin O. Herr, George Felhoefer.

Little Rock Division—Floyd Blake. (Second delegate in doubt).

Nashua Division—Philip Beausoleil.

Dayton Division—Charles H. Cory, Jackson Bates.

Bay City Division—Lawrence L. Lynch.

Cincinnati Division—Roy Conkling, Samuel J. Taylor, Emil Schneider.

Evansville Division—Nathan Greenberg, Ernest Schneider.

Nashville Division—J. Amos Todd, Burton L. Ray.

Springfield Division—Frank C. Reitman, Wesley D. Ellis.

Olathe Division—Edward H. McIlvain, Charles L. Fooshee.

Flint Division—E. Morris Bristol, Robert H. McLachlan.

Toledo Division—Mathias Steinwand, George McGowan.

Milwaukee Division—Henry B. Plunkett, Henry G. Knoblock.

Columbus Division—Charles M. Rice, Christopher C. Neuner.

Michigan City Division—No election held.

Knoxville Division—William J. Kennedy.

Cleveland Division—Herman Koelle, Jr.

Indianapolis Division—Not reported.

Brooklyn Division—H. Pierce Kane.

St. Louis Division—Not selected yet.

New Haven Division—Philip Morin, Irby H. Marchman.

April Death Benefit Claim

William H. McMillan, Chicago, Ill. (Cert. No. 424).....\$500.00
Valvular enlargement of heart.

Membership By States

The roster of the Society, including the applicants listed in the May Frat Department, credits its members to the various states as to residence as follows:

Illinois—120; Ohio—114; Michigan 105; Indiana—77; Kentucky—47; Wisconsin—30; Arkansas—28; New York—28; Tennessee—25; Kansas—24; Missouri—18; New Hampshire—13; Iowa—9; Connecticut—9; Massachusetts—8; California—6; Colorado—5; Minnesota—3; Mississippi—3; New Jersey—3; District of Columbia—3; Oklahoma—3; Louisiana—2; Georgia—2; Maine—2; Pennsylvania—2; Texas—2; Washington—2; Alabama—1; Nebraska—1; New Mexico—1; South Carolina—1; South Dakota—1; West Virginia—1; Canada—1; Total 700.

Treasurer's Report

From April 1 to 30, 1909.

Balance Last Statement.....\$5,722.02

RECEIPTS.

Financial Secretary A. M. Martin..... 758.55
Renting Headquarters..... 2.00

Total Balances and Receipts.....\$6,482.57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sick and Accident Benefits.....\$125.00
Death Benefit, Mrs. W. H. McMillan..... 500.00
Rubber stamps..... .95
Financial Secretary's Expenses..... 4.75
Printing and Stationery..... 5.00
Headquarters' gas bill..... 1.87
The Silent Worker..... 33.90
Headquarters' rent..... 13.00
Office Expenses, Ink and frames..... 1.87
Frat Department postage..... 1.00
President's postage..... 1.00
Treasurer's postage..... 1.00
Janitor services..... 1.00
Board of Trustees' Expenses..... .75
Organizer's Expenses, J. J. Kleinhans..... 22.00
" " J. T. Warren..... 2.00
" " T. McGinness..... 4.00
" " A. Brizius..... 8.00
" " John Shea..... 2.00
" " F. A. Lawrason..... 2.00
" " F. W. Sibitzky..... 4.00

Total Disbursements.....\$735.09

RECAPITULATION.

Total Balances and Receipts.....\$6,482.57
Total Disbursements..... 735.09

Total Balances, April 30.....\$5,747.48

Financial Secretary's Report

From April 1 to 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Chicago Division.....\$245.90
Detroit Division..... 109.00
Saginaw Division..... 14.80
Louisville Division..... 41.90
Little Rock Division..... 35.95
Nashua Division..... 14.35
Dayton Division..... 12.65
Bay City Division..... 5.50
Cincinnati Division..... 28.45
Louisville Division..... 33.85
Nashville Division..... 7.15
Springfield Division..... 3.85
Olathe Division..... 19.55
Flint Division..... 17.15
Toledo Division..... 5.50
Milwaukee Division..... 12.65
Columbus Division..... 41.05
Michigan City Division..... 10.60
Knoxville Division..... 4.55
Cleveland Division..... 25.60
Indianapolis Division..... 34.20
Brooklyn Division..... 34.35

Total Receipts.....\$758.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Forwarded to Treasurer Barrow.....\$758.55

In Rank and File

Philip Morin really needs no introduction to the readers of this paper. His articles discussing and explaining many matters of interest to us all, which have appeared from time to time, have made him pretty well-known and it is a pleasure for us to be able to give this sketch and his portrait in the Department he has already benefitted with his pen.

He lost his hearing at the age of eight and but four full years of schooling (at the Clarke School) were his portion. Since the age of 14 he has been a workingman, educating himself meanwhile. Since



PHILIP MORIN,

Of Willimansett, Mass., Organizer of New Haven Division.

1895 he has been a valued employee of the Dean Steam Pump Co., of Holyoke, Mass. In 1907 he was married to Miss Anna McGowan, of Syracuse, N. Y., and they make their home at Willimansett, Mass.

Mr. Morin is a most enthusiastic frat and has given evidence of it more than once in and outside of this Department. It may be that we shall have the pleasure of getting still closer acquainted with him at Louisville as he is likely to be among the delegates there. The photo used here was taken April 4, 1909.

March Disability Claims

Henry Swords, Springfield, O.....\$ 15.00
Ulcers on leg.
B. T. Allison, Little Rock, Ark..... 5.00
Hemorrhoids.
James H. May, Liberty, Ind..... 50.00
Ruptured ligament of leg.
William H. McMillan, Chicago, Ill..... 20.00
Valvular enlargement of heart.
William C. Cornish, Union P. O., Ontario... 15.00
Herpes.
Charles L. Miller, Bay City, Mich..... 15.00
Run over by wagon.
Harry G. Augustus, Dayton, O..... 10.00
Pneumonia.

Total for March.....\$130.00

April Disability Claims

Frank Stokes, Jeffersonville, O.....\$ 5.00
Lagrippe.
Thomas Sauter, Cleveland, O..... 10.00
Panaritium of finger.
George W. Hayes, Michigan City, Ind..... 10.00
Surgical operation
Jesse W. Kuhlman, Ft. Wayne, Ind..... 5.00
Lagrippe.
Arthur Morse, Louisville, Ky..... 20.00
Malarial fever.
Harry G. Augustus, Dayton, O..... 15.00
Pneumonia.
William F. Krause, Marshalltown, Ia..... 5.00
Lagrippe.

Fred K. T. Lee, Little Rock, Ark..... 10.00
Lagrippe.
Joseph Fisher, Cincinnati, O..... 10.00
Lumbago.
William A. Deering, Pittsfield, Mass..... 10.00
Lagrippe.
Anthony J. Novotny, Chicago, Ill..... 10.00
Abscess on arm.
Louis Newman, Chicago, Ill..... 5.00
Inflammation of face.
William Heck, Flint, Mich..... 5.00
Tonsillitis.
Adolph Brizius, Evansville, Ind..... 5.00
Lagrippe.

Total for April.....\$125.00

List of Applications

Frank Meder, (Cincinnati).....Cincinnati, O.
Arthur O. Steidemann, (St. Louis).....St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel P. Beck, (St. Louis).....St. Louis, Mo.
Frank E. Otis, (Chicago).....Lawrence, Mass.
Thomas P. M. Knaut, (Chicago).....Reading, Pa.
Henry Pritchard, (Nashville).....Cleveland, Tenn.
Frank X. Sattler, (Indianapolis).....Logansport, Ind.
William C. Neighbor, (Olathe).....Caney, Kan.
John F. Keller, (Brooklyn).....Syracuse, N. Y.
George L. Reynolds, (Brooklyn).....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kreigh B. Ayers, (Cleveland).....Cleveland, O.
Chas. F. Dermody, (New Haven), Hartford, Conn.
Abraham Chainiowitz, (Brooklyn).....Brooklyn, N. Y.

Phil Morin's Letter

In the February issue of the WORKER I gave a standard of rates for four certificate amounts, *e. g.*, \$250., \$500., \$750., and \$1000. These rates have been endorsed by Mr. Gibson in the Frat Department, which has pleased me, to say the least.

In that same issue I compared the N. F. S. D. and the "Artisans," a strong hearing fraternity. The N. F. C. table of rates which I sent to the WORKER is the table under which the Artisans operate. In the self-same issue, I presented the surplus of the Artisans as over \$1,122,000. Those are the figures that appear in the official organ of the Artisans for December. The article I wrote in January was crowded out and did not appear until February. Since then according to the reports of the Artisans issued each month, there has been a slight decrease in the membership of the society, due to the hard times, but this has no effect whatever on the financial standing of the society. In fact, thanks to the National Fraternal Congress rates, there has been a monthly increase of nearly \$25,000. While the membership is practically the same as it was in December, the financial budget shows an increase in the reserve fund of from \$1,122,626 in November 1908, to \$1,204,011 in the April number of the Artisans which means an increase of \$81,385 in five months. This is the kind of a showing the N. F. S. D. will give to the world when it is operating under the N. F. C. rates of insurance. I am exceedingly optimistic, enthusiastic and ambitious for the welfare, success and popularity of the N. F. S. D. and wish it demonstrated to the world that the loss of the sense of hearing does not deprive us of intelligence, shrewdness or business ability, or anything else possessed by men of affairs.

These rates, as has often been said before, are the dues which must be paid for the death benefit only. For sick and accident benefit and for the cost of management of societies of from 25 to 100,000 members charge only about twenty cents a month for the cost of government. Therefore, considering the present small membership of the N. F. S. D., I have suggested a flat rate of 25 cents. As the N. F. S. D. has succeeded in conducting its business for 55 cents a month and accumulated a reserve fund of \$5,000 in seven years, I believe in that time the flat 25 cent rate will be sufficient to meet expenses and sick benefit claims.

When there are a large number of sick members

and the 25 cents does not prove sufficient, an extra assessment of ten cents would meet the requirements. The officers of the N. F. S. D. are thoroughly posted upon this matter of costs and amounts required to meet sick claims. The rates will be fixed as cheaply as is consistent with safety. I am perfectly well aware that certain members in certain quarter of \$3.00. This makes \$6.00. Now add the seem inclined to kick and think if the rates are to be changed at all, a lower rate such as the "Woodmen" rates should be adopted. Now, in reality, they are not a lower rate, as judging from the laws of the "Woodmen" nine distinct assessments, in addition to the regular rates must be paid each year, and more, every three months an additional due, known as the "Local Camp General" fund, or the "Quarterly Camp General" fund of 75 cents is charged. Another additional due is \$1.00 levied each member per year for the General Fund. Again, there is a special rate which must be paid by every member working at a trade that the Woodmen consider dangerous. Those who think the Woodmen's rates are low had best study these figures for a moment. The rates for a man of 18 to 25 years of age is 25 cents per month, or \$3.00 a year. Add to this four quarterly assessments of 75 cents each quarter or \$3.00. This makes \$6.00. Now add the dues according to your rates and your certificate amount, which we will say is 25 cents for \$500, nine additional assessments or \$2.25 and your yearly dues have been swelled up to \$8.25. As is charged by the Woodmen in giving insurance to its members at cost, when it becomes necessary they can charge \$1.00 or four times the amount of a member's regular dues in these assessments when it becomes necessary to meet the expenses of the society. Now add a tax of \$1.00 for the General fund which will bring your yearly due up to \$9.25. Now, again, if a man works at a hazardous occupation he must pay the additional special rate. If a member fails to pay an assessment by the last day of the month, he is suspended and his certificate becomes null and void. Now taking all together these rates are not high, but they are far too low for whole life insurance. A small society like the N. F. S. D. that tries to do an insurance business under those rates will soon have a tombstone at its head to tell the sad tale of its frail existence and speedy demise. The N. F. S. D. has been very fortunate in having very few deaths. Five deaths in seven years is less than an average of one a year. But the N. F. S. D. with its growing membership, which is expected to double itself soon after the rates go into effect cannot expect to be always as fortunate as it has been. Now suppose the rates remain the same as now and the membership reaches 5,000 or so, there certainly would be a death every month or one every two or three months. Those who kick now because it is intended to raise the rates are the very ones who will be first to kick when an extra assessment of \$1.00 is levied upon each member when a death occurs. When two deaths occur, there would be an assessment of two dollars for each member to pay. Now isn't it best to lay aside the hammers and accept these rates when the society is young and fortunate? By adopting said rates it can readily accumulate a large reserve fund from which it can meet every claim and it can invest in real estate, or first mortgages on real estate, like other societies do and thus in time become wealthy, a monument to the shrewdness, enterprise, industry and business ability of the deaf.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to success.—Shakespeare.

Let the N. F. S. D. adopt these rates and success is theirs. One of the fundamental principles of fraternity is to help a brother at times of illness or distress. Let no good and loyal "frat" be found in the Knockers' Club at Louisville. Instead let all join the Boosters' Brigade.

PHIL MORIN.

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER.



Lower Row; left to right—Mrs. Heyer, Mrs. Bowden (Manager), Mrs. Boutillier.
Second Row—Mrs. Rudolph, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Carter, Miss Moore, Mrs. Garden.
Third Row—Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Derby, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Brown.
Fourth Row—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Grey.

Boston News

We are pleased to give to our readers a photo of Mrs. Bowden and "the ladies that made the Home Fair a success." This fair was held in a hall in Everett, Feb. 19 and 20. The articles sold were for the most part made by the ladies of the sewing circle during the winter. That fair netted \$300 for the New England Home for the Aged. The balance of the articles unsold were offered at a second fair, April 19th, Defender's Day. This was held in conjunction with a supper and play.

Mrs. Bowden originated this idea of aiding the home and managed it to the last, covering herself in honors.

The entertainment of April 19th, in connection with the Fair, consisted of Acts: "No men, Wanted," "Interrupted Wooing," "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks,"



REV. E. C. WYAND,

Who was ordained Missionary to the Deaf, in Virginia, April 10.

and a tableau, "The spirit of 1776," represented by Frank W. Bigelow and family, assisted by Mrs. Heager and Mr. Libby, Mr. Libby being the son "off to the front." This fair and entertainment netted the Home Fund over \$50.

Melvin Lein, a recent ex-student of Gallaudet has been in Boston for several weeks, waiting for a job to come to him. He left today for Chicago on shanks mare. His home is in Iowa. He seemed to be intelligent in some respects and could have succeeded here if he had made an effort.

There has been increasing enthusiasm in the church work since the coming of Mr. Wyand, as pastor of the Boston congregation. The Evangelical Alliance has become interested since the crowd attended the Chapman-Alexander Revival and got a boquet flung at them by that noted Evangelist. The Boston congregation has been interdenominational and for the reason no one evangelical church could be asked to mother it. The alliance was asked and after investigation were set thinking. None of the great divines had an idea there were 50 deaf-mutes in all Boston and were dazed when told at least 500.

They requested Mr. Wyand to return here after his ordination which occurred in Virginia on April 10th. He was accepted as a minister by all the evangelical churches. A new room was secured and the Boston papers in full let loose on Wednesday. From some of the accounts, one would think the 8th wonder has been found. Not one deaf person in Boston had any thing to do towards the blow and it came as a surprise to all. The ripple was kept up by the papers until Friday. The leading editorial in the *Post*, the foremost paper of Boston, was given to the deaf and their progressive move. On Sunday there were four reporters at the services who sojourned throughout. One of them was also a cartoonist and made a number of sketches, which were printed in today's *Post*. All of the papers spoke at length of the services. After the services in Boston, Mr. Wyand went to Nashua, N. H., where he preached to an unusual large congregation of deaf-mutes. The Rev. Mr. Searing, who is now in New York resting and recuperating, is greatly missed by his church people and the deaf in general. All hope he may ere long return to his flock.

E. C. W.

• With Our Exchanges •

CONDUCTED BY R. B. LLOYD.

The recent session of the Iowa legislature passed a law permitting indigent deaf children to remain at the school during vacation and another making it compulsory for deaf children to attend school.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Queen Alexandra, whose deafness becomes more marked as the years go by, has, it is said, discarded all mechanical appliances as being of no practical use. She has, however, become a very good lip-reader and can converse freely with her friends, though she sometimes has difficulty in following the conversation of strangers.—*Canadian Mute*.

One of the saddest things that has happened in this school, took place last Sunday. Loren Dwyer, one of our pupils, was struck by an M. K. and T. passenger train of the Frisco track and instantly killed. He was standing between two tracks, and looking at a freight train that was standing on the east track, and his attention was so taken up with that, that he did not notice the passenger train coming from the other direction. Though not on the track, he was so close to it that the engine struck him.—*Kansas Star*.

We hear rarely of robbers entering the homes of deaf mutes. What can the reason be? A reformed thief was once asked why house-breakers in their operations give deaf-mutes a "wide berth." He replied that a burglar has peculiar misgivings as to his personal safety when entering the house of a deaf man, for the reason that in case the thief is caught and the deaf man happens to be physically strong, he will fight and fight on, not hearing when the thief should cry out that he wishes to give himself up, and the deaf man will keep on pounding till his life is out.—*Silent Hoosier*.

During the rabbit trapping season this winter the boys of the Minnesota School for the Deaf caught 478 cotton tails in the aggregate. The *Companion* says that it "may seem like indiscriminate slaughter of the cotton tails, but there is another side to it. The rabbits are a nuisance to fruit growers and nursery men, and do a great deal of damage to young trees and shrubbery, therefore, while our boys engage in the sport for the pleasure of it, as well as the enjoyment of eating the game they catch, they are at the same time ridding the neighborhood of a destructive little animal."—*Mich. Mirror*.

Governor Shafroth has signed Senate Bill No. 21 declaring this School an educational institution, which removes it from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. According to the opinion of a number of good lawyers and at least two Attorney Generals, there was really no need for legislative action as the courts would have decided in our favor, but the Board of Trustees, having gone into it, decided to take no chances after the withdrawal of the mandamus suit against the Superintendent of the Commission, which left the matter in statu quo.—*Colorado Index*.

The Committee on Program for the next meeting of the National Association of the Deaf wants a debate upon the question of methods of education. R. P. McGregor, of Ohio; Thomas F. Fox, of New York, and Olof Hanson, of Washington, have been chosen as champions of the combined system. The defenders of the oral system have not been named, but the committee would like to have Dr. Bell, Dr. Crouter and Mr. Booth take up the gauntlet. The judges are to be the Governor, the Chief Justice and Senior U. S. Senator of Colorado. It really looks like the meeting at Colorado Springs would be a great time. If it isn't it will not be the fault of the president.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

A gentleman from Fairfield, Illinois, visited the School the other day and in conversation with one of the officers stated that there is in Fairfield an underwear and overalls factory, the firm being known as the Sexton Manufacturing Co., that employs about twenty-five deaf young women. The deaf employees have proved themselves quick, industrious, reliable and in the opinion of the owners and managers superior to the hearing operatives with whom they work side by side. The firm is anxious to secure more deaf young women and will employ as many as one hundred if they can be secured. A handsome dormitory is now under construction in which the young women can secure room and board at a very low cost. A matron will have charge of the dormitory and act as chaperon. The wages paid are excellent and the employment is steady.—*Kentucky Standard*.

"Were you ever knocked speechless in a game of ball?" This was written on a piece of paper and handed to "Dummy" Taylor, the famous pitcher, at Association park, before he entered the game to pitch for Buffalo. Some deaf mutes might get angry if this was asked them, but not Taylor. He is the best natured ball player in the world. He grabbed a pencil and a piece of paper and this is what he answered. "Now, some people may think this is a joke, but it is not. I certainly was knocked speechless once, and I will never forget it. I was pitching for the Giants at the time. You know we who cannot talk any other way must use our hands. It was against the Chicago Cubs, and Johnny Evers came to bat. I put a low fast one over and Evers swung at it. He drove the ball right at me and I did not have time to get out of the way, so I struck my hands up and the ball hit them so hard that they were numb for an hour. I could not continue to pitch because of the blow, and I could not use my hands to talk with because they were too numb. That was the only time I was ever knocked speechless in a ball game."—*Kansas City (Mo.) Journal*.

In these late days when the bitter memories of the Civil War are growing dim it is unfortunate that errors are not corrected for good and all, and the plain truth of history taught in our schools. We were not a little indignant at seeing in the last issue of *The Mentor*, published at the Malone, N. Y., School, the old threadbare poem of Barbara Fritchie, printed with explanatory notes so that the children of the School might read and digest and assimilate as baseless a lie as ever masqueraded in the garb of truth. We have the evidence of the people of Frederick themselves, and even of Barbara Fritchie's nearest relatives, that the story is purely fictitious, and yet the School at Malone teaches it as history.—*Virginia Guide*.

The sign-language was used by Rabbi Aaron Eiseman, of Temple Beth Israel last night, when he performed the marriage ceremony between William Greenbaum, of No. 1005 Broadway, Manhattan, and Mary Bister, of No. 190 Covert, street, Brooklyn, deaf-mutes. Rabbi Eiseman has been studying the sign-language for more than a year, and he took special exercises in preparation for last night's ceremony in Lenox Assembly Hall, Second street, near Avenue C. Twenty deaf-mutes, who were guests at the wedding, agreed that Rabbi Eiseman waggled out the nuptial questions with great dexterity. His task was rendered more difficult by the necessity of rendering parts of the ceremony in Hebrew. He did not attempt, however, to give the orthodox Hebrew benediction in the sign-language.—*N. Y. American*.

It is our ambition to have our ranch supply us with all the milk and eggs we need, but with ancient log out-buildings on the ranch we are unable to give our stock proper shelter. We have 400 hens and get one egg a day. With warm hen-houses and up-to-date dairy barn we could come very near supplying our needs in this line. Children require milk and eggs as a part of their regular diet if they are to remain in perfect condition. The Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station recommended the immediate expenditure of \$15,000 in improvements in order to produce the best results from our ranch. We are asking for only \$7,600, \$6,000, for a dairy barn, \$1,000, for poultry houses, and \$600 for fencing. Two years ago the Legislature gave us money to purchase a ranch and we have a good one, but the buildings, aside from the house and horse barn, did not amount to anything.—*Rocky Mt. Leader*.

A deaf man has an immense capacity for concentration, which arises out of his affliction. The reason is potent; he is not distracted by noises, nor the conversation of his fellow workmen; consequently, unless he is a thoroughly lazy, good for nothing individual, he is working all the time. Of course, there are people—both deaf and hearing—who will shirk work under any circumstances, but is well known that as a body the deaf are a most industrious race and number far less drones in proportion than an equal number of their more fortunate brethren. The best authorities on success strongly advise hearing folks to cultivate the gift of silence, recognizing, as they do, that it is a great factor in the office, the factory and the workshop. We are not making an extravagant claim, therefore, when we say that the deaf possess a virtue in connection with all branches of labor; for, if it is good to cultivate a particular quality, surely it is better to possess that in all its essentials.

The deaf may, therefore, take hearts of grace, as in time, their qualities will become more widely known, and they will receive the full benefit of the compensation which Nature deals out to those of her children who are afflicted.—*The Messenger*.

A former pupil of the Kentucky School recently took the civil service examination for the position of rural mail carrier and attained a rating of 94.50. However, in spite of this high standing he was informed that he could not receive an appointment "for the reason that deaf-mutes are not qualified for the duties of rural carrier."

We are always ready to espouse the cause of the deaf when we think they are the objects of unjust discrimination but in this instance we are inclined to think the Department is right. If the only duties of the rural carrier were to deliver and collect mail along his route a deaf-mute might do the work as well as anybody else, but there are other services to be rendered which he could not perform so easily. He would have to give receipts for registered letters, make out money orders, sell stamps, and give information, now and then, as to postage rates. The patron would always have to resort to pencil and paper to ask questions and to make his wishes known, and this would put him to considerable inconvenience and also delay the carrier. Then, too, in every rural community there are persons who have but a crude knowledge of written language and yet have business now and then with the carrier. This is particularly the case in the South where the negro population is so large. We think these considerations were sufficient to justify the Civil Service Commission in rejecting the Kentucky applicant.—*Virginia Guide*.

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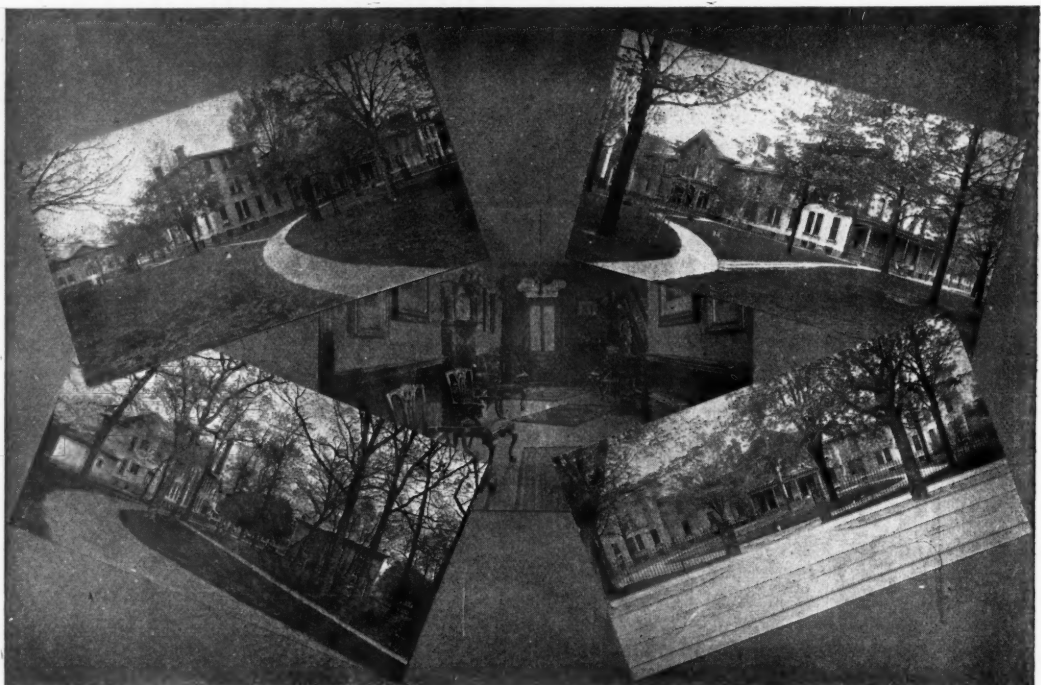
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